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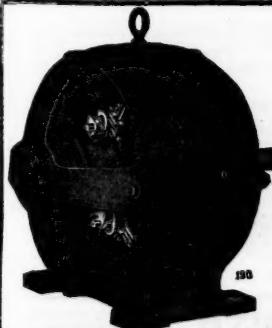
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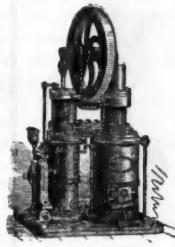
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TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS. ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 558, NEW YORK, NOTING THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

There has been much discussion among Army officers in Washington regarding Theodore Roosevelt's uniform at the funeral of King Edward. His highest rank in the military service having been that of a colonel in Volunteer Cavalry during the Spanish War, he could wear the uniform of no higher rank at the royal funeral in England. Out of this discussion has come the suggestion to give the President of the United States a special uniform consonant with his rank as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. As he ranks all the officers of both Services, it is pointed out he should have a uniform expressing that rank. Whether he wishes to wear that uniform is quite another question. It should be provided for anyway, it is maintained, and then on such an occasion as that which confronted the ex-President in England in connection with the obsequies of King Edward he would have a uniform befitting his former rank as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. The intimation that the peace crusaders would have convulsions at any such a proposal has nothing to do with the case. The Constitution gives to the President a position outranking all officers of the Army and Navy, and to deny him a uniform to show the predominance of the civil power is mere hypocrisy. As an officer said last week: "If they give the President the power they should give him the clothes to go with the power." The Chief Executive of the United States now has a special flag, which has never been rated as a developer of "militarism." The officers of the Army and Navy are no less amenable to law because they wear uniforms, nor is there any prospect that the President of the United States would try to drive a coach and four through the Constitution just because he had the right to wear a uniform suited to his rank as Commander-in-Chief on occasions where appearance in such a uniform would be eminently fitting. The case of Theodore Roosevelt is the first of the kind to arise in the history of the country, so far as the long-memoried officers of the Services can recall. When General Grant went around the world he was never placed in just the position in which ex-President Roosevelt found himself as special envoy to the funeral.

The speech of Representative McLachlan, of California, in the House May 19 on Pacific coast defenses, or rather the want of them, of which we give a synopsis on page 1157, is considered by officers of the Coast Artillery as the most effective presentation of the situation of coast defenselessness that has ever been made in Congress. As one officer said: "If Mr. McLachlan is as good a politician as he is a military expert nothing should be able to keep him out of the White House." It has been as closely read by officers of the Army and Navy as any military speech made in the Congress in years. Many officers of the Navy studied it carefully. One Navy officer of large responsibility in Washington said, after reading it: "I see Mr. McLachlan omitted all reference to the need of a battleship fleet in the Pacific. To my mind the picture he draws of the helplessness of the Pacific coast is the strongest argument that can be made for two large fleets, of which one shall be in the Pacific. Coast defenses are all right, but why wait until the enemy is within landing distance before we make our defensive power felt? If England did that, where would she be? With a fleet in being, as Captain Mahan said in his book on sea power, the enemy will not ship men in transports until that fleet is destroyed. That is why Japan was so eager to destroy the Russian fleet at the opening of the Manchurian war. If by any chance the Russians had got command of the sea it is difficult to understand what would have become of the Japanese forces in Manchuria. Our Navy must be large enough to send a fleet to the

Pacific that will enable us to drill the vessels as a fleet. The day of the single ship has passed. To be effective warships must be drilled in a fleet of not fewer than sixteen ships. After all the enthusiasm displayed over the Battleship Fleet on the Pacific coast, one would be surprised at the omission of the reference to the Navy in the California Congressman's speech were it not that the people out there have learned that it is useless to ask for ships until they get the requisite navy yards and docks, and also until political considerations of the Atlantic coast cease to shape Congressional legislation."

Some people ascribe all evil results to the comet, and even go to the extent of committing suicide to escape its baneful effects. With equal reason, and a corresponding contempt of fact and logic, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D.D., fulminates against what he chooses to designate as "militarism." He is not able to give any satisfactory definition of "militarism" or to locate it, and is therefore obliged to content himself with denouncing it, after the style of the ecclesiastic of an earlier and less enlightened age who is reported to have issued a bull against the comet. Will Dr. Jefferson kindly furnish us with the names of those who constitute the "naval lobby" which he informs us is located at Washington, and tell us whether he includes in it those pronounced advocates for naval increase, President Taft and Secretary Meyer? It may perhaps be of some comfort to Dr. Jefferson to learn that there are other clergymen who do not share his apprehensions, saying, as Bishop Samuel Fallows, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, said at the memorial service to Rev. Hiram M. Thomas, held in Chicago May 22: "I hope and pray that the united efforts of this country and England will work together to bring about universal peace, as we all wish. And each of you ought to feel happy as being the possible precursor of the universal peace for which we are praying. At the same time I admonish you to learn to shoot straight." As this advice to "learn to shoot straight" sums up all there is of "militarism" in this country, we think that Dr. Jefferson can safely disregard it to devote himself to the needs of his New York parish, admonishing them against the evils which assail one in the life of a great commercial city, and which, as all history shows, are more effective than any other in destroying the fibre of a nation.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch, in quoting our article showing the economy which would result from doing what it is in our power to do to prevent disease, says, very properly: "The exactness of the figures may be questionable." We do not appear to have made it clear that we did not assume the correctness of the figures which we gave as we found them in a bulletin published by one of the peace societies. This bulletin assumed a certain saving which might be made in the cost of battleships, and showed how many schools, roads, etc., could be built with the money saved. Taking these figures as we found them and those of Senator Owen showing how much might be saved by preventing disease, we drew our conclusions. The Dispatch says: "Supposing, for the sake of the argument, the figures to be correct, they will vindicate the battleships—when it is shown that the battleship fever is a destroyer of the other preventable diseases." The disease the building of battleships tends to destroy is the disease of war, which gives those to whom our argument was addressed so much concern. To those who would take the trouble to ascertain the facts it could easily be made clear that the great fleet of England is a far surer guarantee for the peace of the world than any amount of arbitration. In a debate on the Naval Appropriation bill in Congress Senator Beveridge said: "It is a curious thing—is why it is that the most advanced and enlightened nations have great navies, whereas nations like Turkey, China, Siam and that quality of nations do not have them. That very fact suggests an engaging question." It is not militarism that prompts the building of great navies, but an intelligent study of actual conditions, such as these peace sentimentalists will never undertake, and the results of which are subjected to their phenomenal ignorance and banal criticism.

Paragraph 859, U.S. Army Regulations, says: "The enlistment or the acceptance with a view to enlistment of persons of any of the following classes is prohibited: Former soldiers whose service during the last term of enlistment was not honest and faithful, insane or intoxicated persons, deserters from the military or naval service of the United States, persons who have been convicted of felony or who have been imprisoned under sentence of a court in a reformatory, jail or penitentiary." The statute on this subject does not go further than the words "honest and faithful," it failing to the Regulations to add the designation of deserters to the list of prohibited classes. Since the Regulations are made by the Secretary of War he can set them aside, and in the case of a deserter, if the Regulations are waived by the Secretary, the test of "honest and faithful service" would have to be applied to the man. To say broadly that desertion is an evidence that service has not been honest and faithful is not in keeping with the view of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, who, on Jan. 22, 1896, held that each case of that kind has to be determined on its merits, and that a sweeping impeaching of the "honest and faithful" character of service would not hold. There has not always been accord in the Department on this point. One case is well remembered of a deserter in the Depart-

ment of Texas who was recommended for return to service by the department commander, by the regimental commander and by the company commander. His offense was deemed by some in the War Department as unfitting him for further service, and there was opposition to the view of the Judge Advocate General's Department that, in the light of the recommendations, the man should be allowed to serve.

In expressing great doubts that Congress will take any action looking to elimination in the Army, the Washington Herald says: "The truth of this whole agitation in favor of elimination for both the Army and the Navy is that the proposition is a device to create vacancies and help promotion. If it is to be urged upon Congress it should be without the libelous pretext of an urgent necessity to weed out many undesirables. However agreeable promotion may be to junior officers, it ought not to be at any such cost as would come of retiring officers in their prime, and especially at a rate of pay which is a serious handicap to them. It must be taken as one of the misfortunes of fate if promotion in the Military and Naval Establishment is impeded. The retired list should be reserved for others than officers who are able to perform their duties, and who are marked for retirement only to quicken the advancement of the juniors." Now that the Herald has made the discovery that elimination is to facilitate promotion, there is only one thing left for it to do—to display its complete mastery of the subject; that is, to mention some officer of the Army who has ever said or thought that elimination was intended for any other purpose. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has repeatedly shown the need of more rapid promotion. Whether in the present state of human nature selection can be counted on to produce the vacancies with the justice its advocates claim for it is a question yet to be settled, but the advocates of more rapid promotion, such as President Taft was when Secretary of War, never sought to conceal their wish to create vacancies. Promotion such as is desired is designed to improve the Service, and is not advocated in the personal interest of the officers alone.

Whatever may be done by the General Board of the Navy about providing supply ships when it shall get around to dealing with that question, that being a subject about which it is not concerning itself at present, it may be taken for granted that most of the ideas governing the construction of such ships will be based upon the experience derived from the battleship cruise around the world, in which were obtained lessons of the highest value. The best kind of ships of this class has been discussed fully in reports to the Department from various officers to whom fell the task of studying the speed, provision capacity and cruising radius of the supply ships. The reports of officers of the Battleship Fleet on this subject are copious, even covering the suggestion that provision ships, as well as other auxiliaries, should carry from between five hundred and a thousand tons of ammunition, the space devoted to ammunition being so arranged as to be usable for routine purposes when the necessity of ammunition carrying is not pressing.

The reports in the dailies of the wonderful "results" achieved by a new British gun that fires a projectile by means of electricity are not agitating the experts of the Ordnance Department. Probably no army in the world has men better fitted to grapple with the possibilities of electricity as applied to explosives than has the American Army. A prominent officer of our Ordnance Department said this week: "No man who ranks as an electrical expert can fail to understand the impossibility of developing the necessary initial muzzle velocity by electric action. However powerful that may be, there is a limit to its uses, and one of the uses denied to it is explosive power sufficient to give the required velocity to a projectile. For some time yet it may be taken for granted that the Army of the United States will not worry about electric guns." The report of the British gun is simply a revival of old stories to the same effect to which we have called attention in former years.

It is learned that the kitchen wagon now on trial in the Department of California has been developed to a point where a stove is mounted on the box of an escort wagon, and a fireless cooker with compartments sufficient for two companies of Infantry on a war footing, and with cooking kettles on the stove for two other companies; that is, two companies can draw their food from the cookers and two from the stove. Some objections have been found to this arrangement, and it is likely it will receive some modification. The board engaged in developing the wagon consists of three commissaries, Captains Stopford, Koester and Holbrook.

For the last week of their ride the student officers of the War College were honored during part of the time by the presence of Secretary of War Dickinson, who joined the ride at Savage Station and went with the party over that battlefield and that of Seven Pines, thence going to Malvern Hill on May 22, and then to White Oak Swamp and Frazier's Farm. Secretary Dickinson returned to Washington on May 24, the student officers reaching the War College on May 26. The June ride of the officers will begin June 10, when the distance from Fort Myer to Fairfax C.H., Va., will be covered.

We are glad to note that the Chamber of Commerce of Lawton, Okla., has by a unanimous vote rebuked the Daily Oklahoman, of Oklahoma City, for some sneering remarks on the subject of the Army, which appeared in that paper March 21 under the heading of "The Professional Tramp." Our attention was called by a correspondent to the article at the time, but as it appeared to be the production of some ex-soldier who for his transgression had felt the halter draw with no good opinion of the law it did not seem to us worthy of notice, especially as what we might say would have small effect on a paper showing such a contempt for the soldier. The rebuke of a home Chamber of Commerce is a different matter, and it is well that it should have been administered. In the preamble to a resolution denouncing the Oklahoman the citizens of Lawton, Okla., say: "Whereas, The soldiers of the Regular Army, who must pass a rigid examination as to their moral as well as physical fitness before their enrolment in the Service, on many bloody battlefields and in countless Indian raids have proved themselves to be courageous and loyal defenders of the Republic and faithful and valiant protectors of defenseless citizens, and who at this time, and at all times in the past and the future, form the nucleus of a grand army capable of repelling an invasion from any foreign foe, do not deserve and should not receive from the editorial page of any newspaper published in the grand new state of Oklahoma the insulting reference embodied in said editorial." The offensive paragraph in the Oklahoman read as follows: "Oklahoma experiences what has been denominated a 'wave of crime' every fall and spring, and there will be no change in this order until the cities and towns of the state co-operate in a system of treatment for these work-evaders who retain only sufficient self-respect to prevent them from enlisting in the Regular Army." Lawton is an enterprising town on the Frisco system and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, and its citizens appear to have some of the spirit of the noble soldier whose name their town bears.

Gen. Henry E. Tremain, who since the termination of his service in the Civil War has been devoting himself to the interpretation of the law, as a member of the New York bar, has in the May number of the Editorial Review an article entitled "Driftwood or Torrent—A Patent Party Factor." In this he considers the influence of groups or factions within a political party which strive, by more or less secret means, to control the policy of that party, showing that "it is particularly from such favor claiming groups that the leaders of President Taft's party organization 'are subjected to the severest attacks and to the questioning of their motives without any adequate evidence to justify it.'" Among such groups are those which are endeavoring to secure recognition of the claim "that all that class of funds now in the Treasury are really held by the United States Treasury as a trustee for beneficiaries yet to establish themselves—a proposition quite foreign to the court decisions, or to the intent of the United States as exhibited in any of its enactments or operations." One of them is endeavoring to show that the \$4,690,774.19 in the "Captured and Abandoned" Property Fund belongs to their special constituents, charging the United States with bad faith in not paying it over to them. This fund, which came in to the Treasury in accordance with United States statutes and the laws and usages of war, is held in trust for all the people of the United States and not for some specially favored constituency or constituent. Other illustrations are given of the existence of a theory "that the United States Treasury is—or was—full to repletion, that its revenues were excessive, and that a large fraction of its assets were collected from and hence equitably should be redistributed to a favored section. Not that its representatives are individually dishonest or insincere, but that the avowals of a general and patriotic interest in the United States flag and what it stands for are worthy of reward in liberal appropriations where such gratuities can be craftily grounded on a claim of right."

The London United Service Gazette laments the slighting of shooting practice in the United Kingdom in favor of roller skating. At the annual meeting of the Kingston and Surbiton Rifle Club recently it was reported that there had been a decrease in the interest in shooting owing to the craze for skating. This falling off in interest in shooting inspires the Gazette to say that "the love of pleasure is eating like a canker into public efficiency in all the walks of life, and to it is attributed even the failure of so many young men of the present day to pass the entrance examinations for commissions in the Army. The undue worship of games at public schools, etc., and the unwritten law that in order to succeed in the army it is necessary to be a versatile sportsman undoubtedly contribute to the present unsatisfactory state of affairs. Instead of being the means of giving healthful exercise to a virile race, sport in these days is fast becoming the excuse for the tipster and the gambler. Why cannot the public men of each village and town organize prize competitions for the best shot among the youths of their district? Something of this kind would soon arouse interest in rifle shooting and quickly lead to greater ideals." These remarks will be interesting to men like Gen. George W. Wingate, the founder of the Public School Athletic League of New York city, and others who have believed that there has not been enough interest taken in athletic games by the children of the schools, and that through the games they can be brought more closely in touch with those influences which turn a youth's mind toward the military.

The comment in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of May 21 regarding the connection of King George V. of England with the navy stirred the memory of officers of the American Navy who met the monarch when he was a Prince, and are in a position to judge of his qualifications as a sailor. One of the latest to meet the King is Lt. Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves, fleet ordnance officer, Atlantic Fleet, U.S.N., who was in Washington during the obsequies in honor of King Edward. At the time of the tercentenary celebration at Quebec during the summer of 1908 Lieutenant Commander Reeves was ordnance officer on the U.S.S. New Hampshire, which represented our Navy at the celebration. He speaks interestingly of the visit of the King, then the heir to the throne, to the American battleship. Though the Prince represented the King at that celebration and was not in active command of a ship, still the British officers who fraternized with the Americans told of the knowl-

edge of practical seamanship possessed by the Prince and how his experience on board ship from his earliest days had been one fitting him well for command in the navy. Those American naval officers, recalling the love of King George for the navy, are surprised that already he has not been affectionately called the "Sailor King," especially by a people with whom the navy is so popular.

Very apposite to our remarks in the issue of May 14 relative to the work of the Q.M. Department in the matter of improving Cavalry horses is the opinion of the American Cavalry horses as they appeared in the recent parade at the unveiling of the Polish monuments in Washington expressed by J. A. Morrison, of Toronto, who has a wide acquaintance with the purposes and work of the national bureau of breeding horses in Canada. He said he was more than ever convinced of the importance of national breeding of Cavalry horses when he saw our military mounts. To his eye there seemed to be scarcely a horse in the parade that would last a month in actual warfare. Some were good to look at, but their legs were bad and their conformation poor. He says he did not see a horse in the entire parade that looked as if he could stand a campaign of three days. The object of the Canadian breeding bureau is to improve the horses in Canada by means of the thoroughbred cross, and its theory is that the thoroughbred blood inevitably betters any and all strains with which it comes in contact. The movement started in Canada since the Boer war has received the warm encouragement of the British government, for it promises to solve the remount problem for England.

"One desk in the White House, at Washington, D.C.," says Harper's Weekly, "is interesting in itself, apart from its connection with the ruler of a nation, inasmuch as it is a token of the good-will subsisting between two peoples. Although occupying so prominent a place in the official residence of the Chief Magistrate of the United States, it is not of American manufacture. It was made in England, and was a present from Queen Victoria to a former President. It was constructed from the timbers of H.M.S. Resolute, which was sent in search of Sir John Franklin in 1852. The ship was caught in the ice and had to be abandoned. It was not destined to go to pieces in frozen waters, however. An American whaler discovered and extricated it in 1855, and it was subsequently purchased and sent to the Queen by the President and people of the United States as a token of good-will and friendship. In an English dockyard the Resolute was at last broken up, and from her timbers a desk was made, which was sent by Her Majesty "as a memorial of the courtesy and loving kindness which dictated the offer of the gift of the Resolute."

Field blanks in pad form, enclosed in a leather cover about 4x8 inches, a convenient size for carrying in the pocket or saddlebag, are being issued by the Ordnance Department of the Army to arsenals, for use in case of emergency. They afford convenient forms for making requisitions, for reporting arms and equipments on hand and for invoicing and receiving for the ordnance property pertaining to the Infantry and Cavalry service. Manifold slips go with the blanks, so that a retained copy may be made at the same time the original is written. There are pockets in the case in which the retained copies may be filed. The blanks are a revised form of the blanks originally prepared by Col. A. H. Russell, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., now retired. One set of the blanks is made on a light cardboard and the other set on thin paper. The blanks printed on light cardboard are made in the form of a postal card on the reverse side, so they can be addressed and mailed to the proper officer without further enclosing. The blanks printed on light paper are for the officer's retained copy.

The April issue of "Americana" contains an illustrated article on "Major Gen. Frederick Steele and Staff: A Resurrected Photograph of the Civil War." The picture therein described is a reproduction recently made for the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion from an original photograph in the possession of the writer, Edmund Frederick Steele Joy, a namesake of the General. General Steele commanded the Department of the Arkansas, and the group was taken at Little Rock in December, 1864. The portraits of the officers are all good, and their names are given in the article, which contains a concise sketch of General Steele's career and some personal data hitherto unpublished. A list is also given of all the staff officers of the Department of the Arkansas, as well as those who served with Steele when he was in Alabama and Texas, many of whom have been well known in Army circles and prominent in civil life. Only five of the men who figure in the illustration survive, and many of the details of the article are obtained from them, thus increasing its historical value.

From the Pacific coast a correspondent writes: "Learning through the columns of your valuable journal that the Atlantic Fleet is again going to make a European cruise, where they will no doubt be well entertained, it has occurred to me that the Navy Department might see fit to give the Pacific Fleet a chance this winter to visit New Zealand and Australia. It was with genuine regret and disappointment that the men of the Pacific Fleet did not get the chance last year of visiting their kinsfolk in the land of the 'Southern Cross,' as was Admiral Sebree's desire, expressed in his itinerary submitted to the Navy Department. The men of the Atlantic Fleet, almost with one accord, speak so enthusiastically of their Australian visit that it has whetted our appetites—so to speak—to visit that enlightened and progressive English-speaking commonwealth. It is but natural that we should desire to visit people with whom we can converse rather than with those who are foreign to us both in tongue and race."

"The craze for coaling stations in all sorts of out-of-the-way places * * * led us into many costly errors, I think. Other nations did the same, and many of them are only now awake to the fact that coal for naval purposes must be carried with the fleet, or else be so perfectly protected that an enemy cannot hope to capture it." To this quotation from Rear Admiral Robley Evans, U.S.N., recent volume, "An Admiral's Log,"

Fred T. Jane, in the Portsmouth (Eng.) Telegraph, replies: "Of course, much of this is obvious platitude, but in connection with the context it leads one to reflect how very little any nation has attempted to grapple with the coaling problem. To a certain extent the U.S. Navy is now doing so by building fleet colliers, but even these are not fast enough to keep up with a modern fleet except at ordinary cruising speed. They would be a drag to that extent. In the British fleet we have practically nothing at all in the way of fleet colliers, and nothing is heard nowadays of the different inventions for coaling at sea under weigh. Yet in the matter of other auxiliaries the British navy is far ahead of any other—the Americans being second, the Italians and Japanese about third, tied, and the Germans a very bad fifth—if even that."

"Love levels ranks" we are told in *Pinafore*, but it is not so yet with football in France. At a regimental rugby game at Le Mans, France, the lieutenant who captained one side objected to the appeal made to the referee by the sergeant who headed the opposing team. A discussion of true Gallic fervor ensued. The lieutenant reminded the sergeant of his inferior rank, but the latter retorted that rank disappeared on the football field; in short, that sport was above regulations. The lieutenant was not ready to accept that theory and announced he would report the sergeant. After a consultation the sergeant's eleven marched off the field as a body, indifferent to the possibility of laying themselves open to a charge of conspiracy.

A proposition has been made to parade the National Guard of New York city on July 4. This, we think, would be a very unwise action, in view of the extra demands on the time of officers and men under the new Militia law. What with extra study on week nights, attending Army schools, taking part in joint maneuvers and coast defense exercises, and the time spent in target practice and rifle shooting matches, officers and men are now practically overtaxed. After giving up their vacations for field service, it is certainly unfair to compel them to give the only summer holiday they can get for a street parade. It is hoped that the matter will be given the careful consideration it deserves.

A volume issued in London during the week of April 9 by the Historical Manuscripts Commission is filled with letters to Lord Sackville, Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1775 to 1782. A despatch from Sir John Dalrymple contained a suggestion that the King should write a private letter to George Washington offering him a dukedom and money to maintain it provided Washington would ask "terms for America fair and just," such terms to be granted by the British. Lloyd Delany, a friend of Washington, then in London, was suggested as an intermediary in the negotiation. It does not appear that the King accepted the suggestion.

The recent order of the War Department directing the commanding officer of the 16th Infantry to transfer to the recruit depot at Fort Logan, Colo., all men whose terms of service expire prior to June 1, 1911, and who signify their intention not to re-enlist, has resulted in approximately 175 vacancies in the regiment. The majority of these vacancies will be filled by the assignment of men from one of the recruit depots, but there is still an opportunity for a limited number of men who may wish to re-enlist or transfer for service in our Alaskan possessions. The 16th is scheduled to leave Fort Crook for Seattle on June 15.

The assigning of Lieut. Col. Frank R. Keefer, Med. Corps, to the Military Academy as surgeon and professor of military hygiene, is in accordance with the new law giving the title of professor to the officer performing such duty. Up to the year 1905 such officer was known only as instructor in hygiene; in 1906 and 1907 he was designated as professor, but in 1908-9 his official appellation went back to instructor, but now he is professor. The Medical Corps hopes that the playing of shuttlecock with the title has ceased, at least for a respectable length of time.

George Hiram Mann, attorney at law, Washington, D.C., writes: "I am anxious to locate any of the heirs of John S. Cunningham, who was a paymaster, U.S. Navy, in 1866. One of my clients has a gold watch that might be regarded as a heirloom, as it once belonged to Mr. Cunningham." All the old officers of the Navy remember genial Jack Cunningham, who died sixteen years ago, May 10, 1894. Perhaps some of them can give Mr. Mann the information desired.

The outbreaks of typhoid reported from the Philippines have been of an encouragingly mild character. There were eleven cases at Camp Eldridge, Laguna, and all of these recovered. At Parang, Mindanao, there were forty-four cases, with only one death. The report is dated some months back. The cases will be treated fully in the annual report of the chief surgeon.

A correspondent says: "The North Pole has been discovered; what is the matter with the twenty-five-year bill? Please give it a boost." Perhaps our intelligent Congressmen are now waiting for the discovery of the South Pole, in which case we would suggest that the class represented by our correspondent are sufficiently chilled already by this apparent indifference to their interests.

From Eugene, Ore., May 5, 1910, Major C. C. Hammond, 4th Ore. Inf., writes, saying: "Your JOURNAL is invaluable to the members of the state troops, and I only wish that the states would place it in the hands of all officers."

The old North Barracks at the U.S. Military Academy were torn down in 1851. A typographical error last week made the date appear as 1857.

It is estimated that during the past year five hundred thousand workmen were injured in this country while performing their daily tasks.

IMPORTANT CONGRESSIONAL SPEECH.

In the House of Representatives, May 19, Hon. James McLachlan, M.C. from California, made a speech which is, in our judgment, one of the most important delivered by any member of either House during the present session of Congress. It is to be feared, however, that it will not receive the attention it deserves, either in or out of the halls of the National Legislature. The subject of Mr. McLachlan's speech was the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed, and he is hereby directed, to submit to this House, with the least practicable delay, a report showing in detail—

1st. The condition of the military forces and defenses of the nation, including the Organized Militia.

2d. The state of readiness of this country for defense in the event of war, with particular reference to its preparedness to repel invasion if attempted: (a) on the Atlantic or Gulf coasts; or (b) on the Pacific coast.

3d. The additional forces, armaments, and equipments necessary, if any, to afford reasonable guaranty against successful invasion of United States territory in time of war.

As the whole of this able speech would occupy some thirteen of our columns, we are obliged to limit ourselves to the quotation of a sentence here and there which indicates its character and scope, without, however, giving a just idea of its forcible citation of facts and its convincing argument. Mr. McLachlan said:

"We are proud now of our strength. We like to believe ourselves invincible. That victory has rested finally with us in every war we have waged is proof to us in our blindness that victory will always rest with us in the end. The Pacific states feel, with an earnestness unknown farther East, that the degree of readiness of this country to resist attack should be known, and if it be found that this degree is insufficient, then that whatever steps are necessary to assure a reasonable immunity should be taken without delay. It is over two years now since differences with the subjects of an Oriental nation domiciled on the Pacific coast reached a pitch that threatened serious international difficulties. It is not my purpose to discuss the rights of those differences, but it is believed of all men of the Pacific states that they were suspended, not settled, and suspended only at the cost of humiliating sacrifices on the part of those most directly concerned, sacrifices made willingly for the protection of the nation's honor, but plainly in the belief that a final adjustment would be reached with honor to all concerned, and that such protection would be afforded the Pacific coast in the mean time as to enable differences likely to arise hereafter to be settled without the necessity of local or national sacrifice. I believe that this country can be invaded by forces sufficient not only to secure a foothold, but a hold from which it would be impossible to dislodge them. I may go so far as to say that I believe a war possible, the result of which might be that the Pacific states would become foreign territory. The turmoil into which the Atlantic coast was thrown when the whereabouts of Cervera's fleet was unknown is within the memory of us all, yet the danger to the Atlantic coast then, when we were at war with Spain, was less than the danger to which the Pacific coast is exposed now, when, so far as known, there is not a sign that war is possible. Under The Hague Convention the bombardment of undefended cities is no longer possible. The defensive works installed to protect our great seaboard cities, therefore, far from making bombardment impossible, invite it in case of war. But they are an element of weakness in a more serious way. Standing at the sea front of our great cities these defenses invite attack that otherwise could not occur. Undefended from the rear their fall is inevitable, if even small parties of the enemy can land elsewhere and reach their rear unopposed. The great guns installed can fire only toward the sea. Nothing has been conceived beyond the protection of the more important harbors. But there are innumerable smaller harbors, even long stretches of open beach, along the length of our coasts where landing by an aggressive and practiced enemy is not only possible, but attended by few difficulties.

"For an invading army to pass the Golden Gate and land in San Francisco is doubtless impossible, but for it to land at Monterey or in Bodega Bay or Bolinas Bay and to take San Francisco from the rear is not only feasible for any Power possessing the ships and the men, but presents no difficulties. A landing once effected at either place, the fall of San Francisco would be inevitable. The prompt mobilization of our entire military forces could not prevent it. The transportation of troops along the coast by sea can be accomplished far more readily than the transportation of a much smaller number along the coast by land. The Pacific coastline stretches, exposed to an active enemy, for more than 1,500 miles. Unless we were able to ascertain with certainty in advance at what point landing was actually to be attempted, the transportation of our troops to that point in time to prevent successful invasion would be impossible. So far from preventing four years of war, the coast works of the North did not fire a hostile shot after the fall of Fort Sumter, while it is an accepted military principle that had there been a mobile Army of 50,000 trained and disciplined troops in readiness the Civil War could not have lasted three months, and might possibly have been avoided altogether. In 1865 an Austrian archduke was, by the grace of France, on the throne of Mexico. Most of our guns were still intact, but Mexico was beyond their range. But we had a mobile Army of 500,000 trained soldiers to which the attention of France was drawn, and France withdrew. In 1898 we had been installing coast defenses of the most up-to-date order for ten years, and they were absolutely without influence in that conflict. Had we possessed a mobile Army of modern organization and reasonable strength Spain would never have accepted the gage of battle. Yet, though since 1898 we have tripled our expenditures for the Military Establishment, and have tripled, according to the figures, the number of men composing that Establishment, we can put into the field to-day an Army scarcely larger than we could prior to the Spanish War. We are no better prepared, in short, to avoid war now than we were then to wage war. What is peculiarly necessary with us to prevent invasion is not so much material as men, trained and in constant readiness. A few trained men may prevent invasion where millions of untrained men cannot drive the invader out.

"If anything stands out clearly now in a military way it is the necessity, if not of withdrawing our present scattered forces from the interior and mobilizing them along the coasts, at least of uniting whatever forces we shall create hereafter into larger commands held at strategic points in the immediate vicinity of the coasts where their first need will arise. We may count the Regular Army in its available force, however, as in readiness for the field. With transportation uninterrupted to the Pacific coast it could be put there, say, within ten days. But, as I shall presently show, it is not probable

that transportation would be uninterrupted, and, moreover, certainly we could not attempt to divide a force so small as this into different theaters of operations. We are well within the limits of our best hopes, then, when I say that within four weeks we could, at the most, have a hundred thousand troops on the Pacific coast made up of trained Regulars, of trained Militia, but also of a large element of partly trained and untrained Militia in the real sense of the terms. Unless we had sufficient warning, therefore, unless our enemy obligingly waited these several weeks before attempting landing, I do not believe we could prevent it unless he actually and with equal courtesy attempted his landing operations at the exact point where we had stationed whatever forces we have available. But I feel with an intensity that my investigation has but increased that if in the near future we should be so unfortunate as to become involved in war with a great Oriental Power our first knowledge of it would be speedily followed by the appearance of a hostile fleet on the west of the Pacific states and the simultaneous severance of our railway communications with the East that might not only separate these states from the rest of the Union for a few weeks, but for all time.

"There are in all the states of the Pacific coast only about 3,000 Regular troops. The Organized Militia of the three states amounts to only 5,000 men. Counting everything, then, we should have a force of not to exceed 8,000—a force so pitifully small that without reinforcements promptly from the East the prevention of the landing of an invading army would be a manifest impossibility. This landing is possible in any of several theaters, in any of a score of places. An enemy would find in the Santa Barbara Channel an almost placid sea over seventy miles in length. Landing, entirely unopposed, could be effected at any of a score of points within a few hours' march of Los Angeles. The occupation of Los Angeles would mean the capitulation of every city in southern California. It would mean more; it would mean the occupation of the Saugus, Cajon and San Jacinto mountain passes, traversed by every line of railroad running north, east or south, with the exception of the coastline of the Southern Pacific, a line that skirts the sea front for miles toward the north, and that could be readily demolished. The entrenchment and occupation of the mountain passes by an army of trained soldiers, such as could be readily landed, would mean that only a dishonorable peace would ever restore southern California to the Union. A mobile force of trained soldiers permanently stationed within striking distance of this coast might deter him from attempting a landing; but a landing once effected, no force at our command could dislodge a prepared enemy.

"The appalling condition of our unpreparedness in 1898," Mr. McLachlan continued, "distracted us momentarily because of the weakness of our adversary. Nevertheless it is not difficult to recall that four months after the Spanish War began the less than a quarter of a million men called out were still only partly equipped, and were huddled in camps on our own soil that ignorance made in their death roll worse than battle. I do not doubt that we have profited in some measure from that experience. I do not doubt that we have in some degree increased our store of equipments and supplies, but I do not believe that, in proportion to what we should need in the event of a great war, we are now better prepared than we were in our difference with Spain, which, as historically measured, was a war only in name. And an Army of 250,000 men, even presuming it mobilized and equipped within six months, or even a year, following the outbreak of war, would still lack the first essential of a modern army—discipline. It would still lack training. It would still lack all of the elements of the quality of fitness to win except possible patriotism, and I am bound to believe that after six months or a year in such mobilization camps as this country has witnessed in the past, and would witness again if occasion arose now, even this element would be found to have largely vanished. The day for the employment of raw levies in war is gone. There never was a day when their employment was wise, as our history all too plainly shows. We are proud of the men who fought at Gettysburg, proud of their ability to stand unmoved in the face of that deadly fire. Without those two years' training behind them Gettysburg could not have happened. If the discipline and training of two hard years were necessary for Gettysburg in '63, when men could advance to within three hundred yards of each other before their fire became effective, what in the way of discipline and training is required now, when men begin to die from small-arms fire while still separated by 2,000 yards, and when every intervening yard to be traversed before the final struggle is part of a deadly zone?

"Advances in civilization do not mean advances in fighting capacity of the individual. His fighting spirit may remain the same, but his power of endurance has lessened. Conditions in this country have vastly changed in the last half century. Men inured to outdoor life, accustomed to the use of weapons, used to the hardships of the field, are growing relatively fewer, and the necessity for the regular training of an increasing number of men is as essential for the defense of the country on this score as on the ground of discipline. The fact that our Army in Cuba was not annihilated was due more to the lack of spirit on the part of the enemy than to the individual courage that animated our own troops. Admitting that we could raise and equip an Army of a million men within any reasonable time, what would be its fighting efficiency under these conditions, verified by all history, by the time it could be employed against a prepared enemy? For the war with Spain we called less than a quarter of a million men to the colors. With the exception of the Regular Army, then limited to 25,000 men, the entire force was composed of Volunteers selected with all the care then possible. Yet during the first five months there were 158,000 admissions to the hospitals. And this prevalence of sickness was among troops almost wholly in home camps, unharassed by the enemy. During the Russo-Japanese war we nursed a national thrill of horror at the great blood loss endured by the Japanese in their masterly assaults on almost impregnable positions, but as a matter of history we are the greatest spendthrifts of life in our military operations of any nation of modern or ancient times. The Japanese, it is stated, lost but one man of disease to four killed by the enemy, which reveals more concern for the lives of her soldiers than we have ever shown in war. The Civil War cost the Government \$4,000,000,000 while it lasted. It has since cost an equal amount in pensions. But the cost of war, as well as the cost of living, has advanced in the last fifty years. A war now of two years' duration with an army of a million men would cost the Government not less than \$6,000,000,000, not counting the pension roll for fifty years thereafter. But this is merely the Government's loss. Add to it the business losses and the losses to wage earners, and we should have a total that would stagger the imagination."

SENATE PASSES NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Refusing to be influenced by the fears of those who see in substantial striving after military efficiency an incitement to war and an impetus to national bankruptcy, the Senate on May 23, by a vote of 39 to 26, endorsed the action of the House in providing for the construction of two first class battleships. The bill as passed by the Senate also authorizes the building of two fleet colliers, as called for in the bill as it left the House. The Senate appropriates for five submarine torpedoboats, instead of the four called for in the House bill; adds to the bill authorization of six torpedoboot destroyers at \$750,000 each, and to the House's appropriation for torpedoboats heretofore authorized adds the following: "Increase of the Navy; torpedo boats: On account of torpedo vessels, whose vitals are located below the normal load water line, upon condition of compliance with the authorization in the Act entitled 'An Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, and for other purposes,' \$445,000; Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, expend any part of the amount hereby appropriated for small vessels of this type having a speed exceeding nineteen knots, at a cost not to exceed \$30,000; Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as mandatory upon the Secretary of the Navy to purchase said vessels."

No change is made in the provision that the eight-hour law shall be observed in the construction of the battleships and colliers, but in the matter of bonds of contractors the Senate provides "that the Secretary of the Treasury may accept, in lieu of an indemnity bond, the deposit by contractors of United States Government or state bonds, under such conditions and in such manner as the Secretary may prescribe, having due regard for the rights and protection of the United States."

Other amendments adopted and that will be considered in conference are: (1) That not more than one of the battleships provided for in this Act shall be built by the same contracting party, and (2) that one of the battleships herein authorized shall be constructed in one of the navy yards.

The Senate strikes out as an unnecessary restriction, introduced last year for the first time in the Naval Appropriation bill, the proviso "that contracts for furnishing said domestic armor in a reasonable time, at a reasonable price and of the required quality can be made with responsible parties."

On account of the two colliers heretofore authorized the House appropriated \$300,000. To this the Senate adds, in order to meet the demands of the friends of the Pacific coast navy yards, the proviso "that the unexpended balance of the sum of \$1,500,000 appropriated toward the construction of two fleet colliers authorized by the Naval Appropriation Act of May 13, 1908, is hereby reappropriated and made available for the construction of the collier therein designated to be built on the Pacific coast in such government yard as the Secretary of the Navy shall direct."

The appropriation "Total Increase of the Navy," which the House made \$31,100,346, the Senate raises to \$33,525,346.

The other items of the bill which the Senate added and on which the committee of conference will now pass are the following:

(1) Pay of the Navy increased from \$33,368,592.55 to \$33,665,536.

(2) Where the House provides that "all paymasters' clerks shall, while holding appointment in accordance with law, receive the same pay and allowances as warrant officers of like length of service in the Navy," the Senate would also extend to these paymasters' clerks the rights of retirement.

(3) "There shall be allowed and paid to the secretary to the admiral of the Navy ten per centum of his current yearly pay for each term of five years' service as such secretary, but the total amount of such increase for length of service shall not exceed forty per centum on the yearly pay of said secretary as provided by law; Provided, That for the purpose of computing his pay the said secretary shall be credited with five years' service from the date of the passage of this Act."

(4) The Senate strikes out from the proviso setting aside \$30,000 for expert accountants for navy yards and stations the words limiting the expenditure of this fund to the establishing of the plan "of indirect charges" established "July 1, 1909," at the Boston Navy Yard.

(5) The increased rank on retirement of Paymaster General Rogers, U.S.N., whose resignation of his office we noted in our last issue, depends upon the conference committee's acceptance of the Senate's amendment, which follows: "The pay and allowances of chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department shall be the highest shore duty pay and allowances of the grade of rear admiral; and staff officers of the Navy who are now serving or shall hereafter serve as chief of bureau in the Navy Department and are eligible for retirement after thirty years' service shall have, while on the active list, the rank, title and emoluments of a chief of bureau, in the same manner as is already provided by statute law for such officers upon retirement by reason of age or length of service."

(6) In regard to the requirement of a certificate of birth from naval recruits, the Senate makes an amendment as follows: "Except in cases where such certificate is unobtainable, enlistment may be made when the recruiting officer is convinced that oath of applicant as to age is credible; but when it is afterward found upon evidence satisfactory to the Navy Department that recruit has sworn falsely as to age, and is under eighteen years of age at the time of enlistment, he shall, upon request of either parent, be released from service in the Navy, upon payment of full cost of first outfit."

(7) The Senate increases the appropriation for outlays on first enlistments from \$940,440 to \$1,000,280.

(8) Under Ocean and Lake Surveys, the Senate adopts a proviso, "That as much of this appropriation as practicable shall be used in procuring, by survey or otherwise, American charts and sailing directions to replace such foreign charts and sailing directions as now have to be purchased abroad; and to enable the Secretary of the Navy to carry out this proviso he may detail such naval officers as may be necessary to the Hydrographic Office."

(9) Distribution of duties: "The duties assigned by law to the Bureau of Equipment shall be distributed among the other bureaus and offices of the Navy Department in such manner as the Secretary of the Navy shall consider expedient and proper, and the Secretary of the Navy, with the approval of the President, is hereby

authorized and directed to assign and transfer to said other bureaus and offices, respectively, all available funds heretofore and hereby appropriated for the Bureau of Equipment and such civil employees of the bureaus as are authorized by law, and when such distribution of duties, funds and employees shall have been completed the Bureau of Equipment shall be discontinued."

(10) To repair the old highway bridge connecting the [Portsmouth] Navy Yard with the mainland, \$7,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

(11) That the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company be, and it is hereby authorized and required to maintain its track connection with the United States navy yard in the city of Washington, D.C., from the said company's freight yard, commonly known as the New Jersey avenue freight yard, by means of a single track, as at present located, on Canal street and K street S.E., and thence to the navy yard, or as the said track may be hereafter located, in whole or in part, and to continue the operation thereof for two years under regulations to be established by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, anything contained in any prior act or acts of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

(12) Navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.: For elevator for building No. 1, to complete, \$2,000.

(13) Naval station, New Orleans, La.: For power house and plant, \$64,677.71, previously appropriated and erroneously transferred to the appropriation "Consolidation of Power Plants."

(14) Charleston Navy Yard: For the establishment of a rifle range at the Charleston Navy Yard, \$50,000.

(15) For purchase of a shed belonging to the drydock contractors, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., \$2,000.

(16) Increase in the total for public works, navy yards and stations to \$6,424,927.71.

(17) For transfer of [Naval Academy] power plant from temporary location to new building; provide new equipment when necessary; connect heating, lighting and other mains to new power house; complete grading about building; repair coal handling apparatus, \$108,200.

(18) For the purchase of land in the vicinity of the naval trial course, Monroe Island, Penobscot Bay, Me., for the establishment of permanent signals to mark each end of the measured course, \$3,400.

(19) Public Works, Secretary of the Navy, increased to \$165,600.

(20) Pacific coast torpedo station: For torpedo station, near Pacific coast of the United States: For the purchase of land for a torpedo station near the Pacific coast of the United States, and toward the clearing and grading of the land; protection to water front; wharf; firing and observation stations; with all necessary buildings and equipment for the station; and the employment of such clerical and expert assistance as may be required for the prosecution of the work, \$145,000.

(21) Total Public Works, Bureau of Ordnance, increased to \$259,600.

(22) Correction of a typographical error.

(23) Increase of \$6,000 for Contingent, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

(24) Increase in total, same bureau.

(25) Assistant librarian, Naval Academy, increased salary to \$2,160.

(26) Naval Academy dentist pay increased to \$2,520 per year.

(27 and 28) Strike out here provisions for pay of Naval Academy band, which, by reason of the passage of the law to enlist the members of this band, are now paid from the general provision of pay of the Navy.

(29) Corrects a minor clerical error.

(30) Specifies for draftsman at Naval Academy, \$2,000.

(31 and 32) Reduce total under Naval Academy department of engineering.

(33) Total of Naval Academy civil establishment reduced to \$185,784.

(34) Strikes out special appropriation for uniform for Naval Academy bandmen.

(35) Increases repairs Naval Academy to \$140,000.

(36 and 37) Increase Naval Academy maintenance to \$352,964 and total Naval Academy to \$583,248.

(38 and 39) Strike out appropriation of \$5,600 for four clerks to assistant paymasters and insert: "For each assistant paymaster, one clerk who shall hereafter be available where his services are required and who shall receive the same pay, allowances and other benefits as are now or may hereafter be provided for paymasters' clerks of corresponding length of service in the U.S. Army (five clerks in all), \$7,000: Provided, That sums not otherwise specifically appropriated for under 'Pay, Marine Corps,' shall hereafter be considered as available for the foregoing purposes."

(40) Reduces by one the provision for clerks in the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, as the pay clerk is already provided for in Amendment 39 above.

The Senate rejected the committee's reduction of \$300,000 in the appropriation for Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Points of order were made and sustained against the following:

That a sum equal to one-tenth of one per cent. of the amount annually appropriated for the naval service by this Act is hereby appropriated as a continuing annual appropriation to be used by the President of the United States in promoting international peace and in promoting an international agreement to limit the construction of naval armaments.

That the President is authorized to scale or reduce any of the expenditures authorized under the appropriations provided by this Act or the Act providing for military expenditures, or both, to an amount or amounts which will enable the Government to keep its expenditures within its revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911.

That the Secretary of the Interior shall establish a crude oil storage tank farm on the Gulf of Mexico at tidewater, and lay in a supply of crude oil, as rapidly as market conditions justify, of 25,000,000 barrels of fuel oil for the use of the Navy, and the money necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act is hereby appropriated out of the moneys in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The vote which defeated the amendment of Mr. Burton, to authorize but one battleship, follows:

Yea—26—Bacon, Bailey, Bristow, Burton, Chamberlain, Clapp, Clay, Crawford, Cummins, Dixon, Dolliver, Fletcher, Frazier, Gore, Hale, Hughes, Johnston, La Follette, Newlands, Overman, Page, Percy, Purcell, Shively, Simmons, Stone.

Nays—39—Beveridge, Bourne, Bradley, Brandegee, Brown, Burkett, Burnham, Burrows, Carter, Clark (Wyo.), Clarke (Ark.), Crane, Cullom, Curtis, Depew, Dick, du Pont, Elkins, Flint, Frye, Gallinger, Gamble, Guggenheim, Heyburn, Jones, Kean, Lodge, McEnery, Nixon, Oliver, Perkins, Piles, Smith (Mich.), Smoot, Stephenson, Sutherland, Taylor, Warner, Wetmore.

Not voting, 27—Aldrich, Bankhead, Borah, Briggs, Bulkeley, Culberson, Daniel, Davis, Dillingham, Foster, Lorimer, McCumber, Martin, Money, Nelson, Owen, Paynter, Penrose, Rayner, Richardson, Root, Scott, Smith (Md.), Smith (S.C.), Taliaferro, Tillman, Warren.

DEBATE ON THE NAVY BILL.

The hysterical outcries of the peace-at-any-price opponents of naval increase have had small effect upon Congress, to judge from the action of the Senate in passing the Naval Appropriation bill. Their representatives on the floor of the Senate urged the stock objections, but as they had nothing to present in the way of solid argument their objections did not have weight. The arguments in favor of the bill were, on the other hand, those of reason and experience, such as must prevail with those who are not so saturated with sentiment that they are incapable of exercising saving common sense. Senator Hale, who is not to be included in this classification, urged the argument of economy, insisting, in opposition to all others, that the new ships, when ready and equipped, would cost near \$18,000,000 each, other estimates being \$11,000,000 to \$12,000,000. He charged the General Board with "fallibility," saying: "I am tempted to use a stronger word than fallibility. There has never been a continuation of any well considered policy for two years in succession. I notify the Senate that as enormous as these ships are, as stupendous as will be their cost, next year the Naval Board will ask us to authorize bigger ships and more expensive ships, with great guns, larger guns, discounting and discrediting the recommendations that they made this year. As I look back upon the years, for the last twenty years, I recall that the more we have done for the military the more they have claimed. It is the theory of the Army and the Navy that the Government is run for the benefit of those establishments. I should be glad to see this provision reduced from two ships to one ship. I should be glad if the American Congress should decide that this year we need not build any one of these immense ships, but that we should wait."

Mr. Smoot suggested that "in time of peace we should build battleships, and not in time of war."

Mr. Beveridge argued that we should have a Navy permanently on both sea coasts. He quoted Senator Hale as saying, two months before the Russo-Japanese war broke out, that such a war was impossible and absurd, and three months before the war with Spain "that such a war was all nonsense, could not take place, and that there was no sentiment for Cuban liberation in this country."

Mr. Perkins quoted from a speech made by Mr. Hale on the Naval bill April 28, 1908, to show that he was then in favor of two battleships.

Senator Depew came in later with some reminiscences of the war with Spain, saying that President McKinley was against it, but was overborne by public outcry, ninety-nine out of one hundred being in favor of war. The President knew that there was no occasion for war, but he was not a strong enough personality to resist the popular demand. "I know," said the Senator, "that there was a time when it would have been possible to have settled every question involved between Spain and the United States upon terms just as favorable as were received at the conclusion of that war, with all its expenditure of treasure and of life. In fact, there was a period when Spain, a very proud nation, would not submit terms unless she felt sure they would be accepted, but when she was willing to accept any terms if she could be informed beforehand that a proposition submitted would be accepted by the United States."

Senator Perkins argued that until the Panama Canal is completed Congress should provide for two battleships each year. Now we can, with the exception of England, send the strongest fighting force to sea. When the German naval program is completed we shall be outclassed. Then we shall have only a small margin over Japan. "These results, remarkable in the case of Germany, will have been brought about by the construction of all-big-gun ships of high speed. If, therefore, we are to hold our own as a sea power, we must do more than simply replace by means of one ship a year the loss suffered by old ships becoming obsolete. We must increase the actual number of our battleships, as well as construct them of heaviest gun power and high speed." Of our 362 naval vessels, only 162 are suited to bear the brunt of war as it is waged by naval Powers to-day. If our revenues were larger Mr. Perkins would favor four battleships. He said: "Although the expenditures for battleships are enormous and the cost of maintaining them in commission is very great, the \$44,000,000 which the Navy cost last year in maintenance and repairs represents an insurance premium of only six one-hundredths of one per cent. of the total wealth of the United States, as ascertained by the Bureau of Statistics in 1904."

The scholarly Senator Lodge presented an interesting historical argument in favor of naval increase, showing that it had prevented war in the past and would do so in the future. Here are some quotations from this able and illuminating speech of the Massachusetts Senator: "To my mind the abolition of the Navy would mean war within a very short time, and the reduction of the Navy would be a step in the direction of war. The maintenance of a strong Navy is the greatest guarantee of peace that we have. The Navy exists, so far as this country is concerned, to prevent war and remove from other nations any temptation to attack us. For this reason we must have our Navy in time of peace, to the end that peace may be maintained. Without a Navy we could not exercise a tithe of the influence which we now exercise to promote international disarmament and to promote peace. We are in a far better position to advance peace if we have a powerful Navy than if we are weak and can be disregarded by all the rest of the world."

"I desire, above all, to see the great armaments both on land and on sea reduced. It will be to the benefit of mankind if it can be done. But it is not well to overlook the fact that the peace of the world has been largely maintained by these armed nations and that armament may be a necessary step to unarmed peace. It is forty years since Germany engaged in war. During that time she has kept up a great army and she has built a great navy, and she has maintained the peace of Europe. If there had not been a united Germany, if there had been no great German army, does anyone doubt that Europe would have been torn by wars since 1870? There is no question that the policy of the great civilized nations which have maintained these powerful armaments has been coincident with a long period of peace in Western civilization."

"All that is best and most progressive in China is struggling to get rid of that load of foreign interference and foreign domination by adopting Western ideas, and in pursuance of those ideas they are trying to reform her army and to construct a navy. They are beginning to understand that a defenseless, unprotected nation is not only open to insult and wrong, but is incapable of success and development. Mr. President, it is very easy to save

money on a navy and on an army if you are willing to submit to that which China has been compelled to endure. Two actions of Truxton, well-nigh forgotten now, enabled us to make peace with France at that time. They did more to convince the French that it was not worth while to incur the enmity of the United States than all the representations of our commissioners. Under the next Administration the building up of the Navy was stopped, and yet it was under the next Administration that we were enabled, by means of our Navy, to stop forever the disgraceful tribute we had paid to the Barbary pirates. American privateers in the War of 1812 drove up the insurance in London to prohibitory rates. It was the cry of the English merchants that did more than anything else to force peace!"

As to the Monroe Doctrine, he said: "The Monroe Doctrine is not a principle of international law; it is a declaration of our own policy; and it has only as much strength as there is strength in the arm of the United States. The Mexican Republic was restored, while Europe looked on and did not dare to raise a finger; and yet within three years before one European Power, because our hands were tied, had dared to come over here and, in violation of the Monroe Doctrine, had undertaken to establish a military monarchy at our very doors. Does anyone suppose for a moment that it was moral suasion which kept them in that position, that saved us from the troubles which would surely have accrued if we had been obliged to have a military empire established just across our southern border? No; that was done because the United States was a great sea power, and, as it happened at the moment, had a veteran Army unequalled by any other in the world. I believe to-day that not only the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, but the maintenance of what is infinitely more important than the Monroe Doctrine, the maintenance of our peace and, in a large measure, of the world's peace depends under existing conditions on the maintenance of the American Navy at the point which it has now reached."

"I want to see peace maintained, and therefore to see the Navy maintained. Japan's success rested on her control of the sea. If Russia had had her fleet at Vladivostok, instead of divided over the world, and that fleet had been as large as it should have been, and had been manned by loyal crews, Japan never could have even begun the war in Corea and Manchuria. It is in the American Fleet that our defense primarily resides. We can protect our great ports here and there by fortifications, but those vast extents of unfortified coast must be protected by a fleet."

Mr. Gallinger also spoke in favor of the bill, saying in his introduction: "Mr. President, for some unaccountable reason I have been quoted in the public press as having joined the Senators who are determined upon having but one battleship this year. I thought I very distinctly stated, in the few remarks I made on last Friday, that I had not reached that point; that I hoped the time would come in the near future when we might be able to get along with one additional battleship, but that, so far as the present year was concerned, I should vote for the recommendation made by the Committee on Naval Affairs, which I intend to do."

We learn that, through the influence of the Navy League, a large number of letters were written to members of the House urging them to vote for the Naval bill with its two-battleship clause, and information was received that a number of Congressmen who had been classified as doubtful had decided to vote for the appropriation. For financial reasons the Navy League has not been in a position to carry out many admirable suggestions made to it. However, much more has been accomplished the past year than ever before, and the league is now in a position, having secured influential and representative citizens in some forty-odd states as active members, to exert a definite and positive influence on behalf of all measures proposed to strengthen the Navy."

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

In the cases of Major Edward I. Grumley and Lieut. Col. James N. Morgan, U.S.A., retired, the question arises whether or not retired officers of the Army assigned to active duty on and after April 23, 1904, and paid for the period of such duty the full pay of the grades held by them at that time, are entitled to the difference between such pay and that of the higher grades to which they were afterward advanced to take effect during the period they performed such active duty. The Comptroller decides that they are, citing, in reaching this conclusion, the Acts of May 4, 1880; Nov. 3, 1888; June 7, 1900; Feb. 26, 1901; Nov. 3, 1893; April 21, 1904; April 22, 1904; March 2, 1905; June 12, 1906; March 3, 1909; Rev. Statutes, Sections 1225, 1254, 1260, 1261, 1274; opinion of Attorney General on Dec. 8, 1893; U.S. v. Vinton (2 Summer, 299). After quoting these statutes and citing the facts in the case, the Comptroller says: "The Act of June 7, 1900 (31 Stat., 703), entitled 'An Act making appropriation for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, and for other purposes,' provides: 'During a period of twelve years from the passage of this Act any naval officer on the retired list may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, be ordered to such duty as he may be able to perform at sea or on shore, and while so employed shall receive the pay and allowances of an officer of the active list of the grade from which he was retired.' In 15 Comp. Dec., 235, in construing the above statute it was held that a retired officer ordered to active duty as therein provided was entitled only to the same pay he was receiving at the time of his retirement. The said Act was afterward so construed by the Court of Claims in the case of Faust v. United States (42 Ct. Cls., 94). The language of the Act of April 23, 1904, is very different from the language in the Act of June 7, 1900, and for that reason I do not regard the decision in 15 Comp. Dec., 235, and in the Faust case as applicable to the question here presented. The Secretary of War may assign retired officers of the Army, with their consent, to active duty in recruiting, for the service in connection with the Organized Militia in the several states and territories upon the request of the governor thereof, as military attachés, upon courts-martial, courts of inquiry and boards and to staff duties not involving service with troops, and such officers while so assigned shall receive the full pay and allowances of their respective grades. I am of opinion that the pay grade used in said Act as the basis of fixing his retired pay must be the same pay grade as used in the same Act for fixing the full pay when assigned to active service as provided in said Act. This appears to be the construction placed upon said Act by the Pay Department of the Army. In a letter of C. H. Whipple, Paymaster General, U.S. Army, dated April 22, 1910, addressed to Hon. John M. Thurston, counsel for

Major Grumley, on file with the papers in this case, the Paymaster General says: 'The question of the right of an officer who (using the language of the Act of April 23, 1904) has been "placed on the retired list of the Army with the rank and retired pay of one grade above that actually held by him at the time of retirement," to receive the full pay of the rank so conferred upon him when assigned to active duty under the provisions of the same Act, has never been made the subject of a ruling by this office. Though this office has never made a ruling upon the matter in hand, neither has it questioned, in the examination of paymasters' accounts, the correctness of payments of active pay of the increased rank to officers advanced under the Act of April 23, 1904, when properly assigned to active duty.' Major Grumley having acquired the rank and pay grade of a major from April 23, 1904, and having performed active duty in recruiting from March 7, 1905, to June 5, 1906, I am of opinion that for the performance of said service he is entitled to receive the full pay and allowances of his pay grade, viz., that of major."

Major M. J. Daniel, disbursing officer of the N.G. of Georgia, is allowed, overruling the Auditor, \$83.33 for services during the settlement of his accounts incident to a tour of duty as range officer and member of the team in the National Match. As Major Daniel was designated as a participant in the rifle practice at Camp Perry, he does not come under a previous decision, that a disbursing officer not so designated was not entitled to pay.

The Comptroller declines to allow the claim of Dr. Floyd McRae, of Atlanta, Ga., of \$250 for medical attendance on Major Edward Chynoweth, 17th U.S. Inf., deceased, saying: 'It appears from the papers submitted in this case that at the time these services were rendered there were at least three Army surgeons available for the treatment of Army patients at Fort McPherson and Atlanta, not including the post surgeon, who was sick at the time, and while the chief surgeon states that none was competent to treat the case of Major Chynoweth, the post surgeon, Major Baker, and the Surgeon-General of the Army express themselves, as shown above, decidedly to the contrary. Under the facts set forth, I am of opinion that there is no authority for the payment of Dr. McRae's claim.' The bill was not approved by the Surgeon General.

In the case of the appeal of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad against a deduction of \$1,115.93 by the Auditor of the War Department, the Comptroller holds that there is so much conflicting testimony that it is a matter for the civil courts, and not for the Comptroller, to pass upon. This is the case in which Capt. C. W. Davis, C.A.C., had charge of the shipment of portable searchlight material for use in the Artillery District of Pensacola, Fla., in March, 1908. Some cars of the company smashed into the material while it was being loaded on a wharf, causing considerable damage. Capt. L. S. Edwards, C.A.C., was appointed surveying officer. He reported that Captain Davis had not been guilty of neglect, and recommended that the cost of the damage should be charged to the company. This report was disapproved by the department commander, who said Captain Davis had not shown proper care. In a letter to the Adjutant General of the Army on June 23, 1908, Captain Davis appealed from the disapproval of the department commander, and the Judge Advocate General, in a long decision, sustained him.

In the case of Ensign Garret L. Schuyler, U.S.N., the Comptroller says: 'He was found proficient by the Academic Board and deficient by the Medical Examining Board, but was continued in the Service until it could be ascertained whether his disability was of a permanent or temporary nature. He finally passed his physical examination on Jan. 10, 1910, and was appointed ensign in February, 1910. The question presented is whether he graduated with his class at the termination of his six years' course or at the time he finally passed his physical examination on Jan. 10, 1910. Paragraph 167 of the Regulations of the U.S. Naval Academy, 1909, provides: "No midshipman shall pass from a lower to a higher class, perform the two years' service afloat, or be appointed in the lower grades of any branch of the Service until he shall have been examined by a board of not less than three medical officers of the Navy and pronounced physically qualified to perform all his duties." * * * Paragraph 169 of said Regulations enumerates the subjects which the examination for final graduation shall embrace, but such enumeration does not include a physical examination. It would seem, therefore, that the successful passing of a physical examination is not a prerequisite to the final graduation of a midshipman, but is merely a condition precedent to his promotion or appointment in the lowest grades of the line of the Navy and Marine Corps. (See *Potter vs. United States*, 34 Ct. Cl., 13.) I am therefore of opinion that Midshipman Schuyler finally graduated with his class at the termination of his six years' course, Sept. 12, 1908, and as he was not appointed ensign within six months after such graduation he does not come under the terms of the Act of March 3, 1893."

The question of what constitutes graduation in the case of a midshipman who, because of failure to pass the examination, does not get his diploma till months later on re-examination, has been decided by the Comptroller on the appeal of Midshipman Charles D. Price, U.S.N., from a disallowance of difference in pay between \$600 a year as midshipman at Annapolis and \$1,400 a year as midshipman after graduation. The Auditor disallowed the difference in pay between the date of graduation, June 4, and Oct. 15, 1909, the latter the date when Price passed on re-examination. He failed in ship design and navigation, and did not get his diploma until Oct. 16, after successfully passing his re-examination. The Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Admiral Potter, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and the Secretary of the Navy having held that Price graduated on June 4, the date of the class graduation, and finds in favor of Price for the difference in pay, amounting to \$293.34. The diploma Price received was dated June 4, and the Naval Register for 1910 carried his name among those who had passed the regular Academy course.

The Comptroller has decided that telegrams sent by officers of the flagship Connecticut, answering invitations to private dinners in Washington on the return of the Battleship Fleet in February, 1909, from the World Cruise, were strictly private and cannot be transformed into official telegrams because of the titles by which the officers were addressed.

Capt. Henry W. Carpenter, U.S.M.C., was from June 2, 1906, to Nov. 17, 1907, on special duty in charge of the police department of the Jamestown Exposition and in supervising the location of laying out of the camps for the military and naval forces to participate therein. The detail was regularly made by the brigadier general commanding of the Marine Corps. The accounting officers refused to allow Captain Carpenter any commun-

tation of quarters for the time he was at the exposition, and even took back from him his mileage in going to the place of duty. This decision is now overruled by the Court of Claims, who hold, in effect, that the Comptroller is not constituted the judge of the propriety of the action of the Navy Department, and that the orders having been given to and obeyed by Captain Carpenter he is entitled to the full allowances authorized by law or regulation for officers so employed.

In continuation of the Katahdin experiments with large caliber guns at Stump Neck, Md., May 24, a 12-inch projectile struck an unarmored part of the ship slightly below the waterline, letting in water, so that she settled on the bottom. Work of raising the vessel is now under way. The experiments on the Katahdin will be continued in a few days. Specialists in ordnance work have been amused at the serious way some of the daily newspapers treated the sinking. One might have thought, from the startling accounts, that the ram was the last vessel of the Navy and that the hope of the country went with her. Instead of the sinking being a surprise to the experts conducting the tests, which were carried on under the supervision of officers detailed by Rear Admiral Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy, the old craft had been placed in water so shallow that she could not sink more than a few feet. Several months ago it was decided to utilize the Katahdin as a floating adjunct to the Proving Ground for experiments which could not be carried out within the very restricted limits of the Proving Ground itself. So an armored structure was erected on the deck of the ram. The object of the first experiments was to test the actual character of the projectiles at long ranges, as indicated by the nature of the impact against armor. Owing to the contour of the river in the neighborhood of Indian Head, it was impracticable to select a place for mooring the ship where she would be visible from the firing platform at the Proving Ground, and it therefore became necessary to fire over the shoulder of a hill on the north side of the firing valley at Indian Head. This made the problem of hitting a difficult one, and the difficulty was still further increased by the necessity, incident to the object sought, of firing with low velocity in order to obtain a pronounced angle of fall. It was realized that in these circumstances the hits would be few, and that in all probability some of them would be below the water line. Hence the shallow mooring ground chosen. In experimental firing to fix a suitable charge of powder and otherwise standardize conditions, a 12-inch shell penetrated the hull below the water line, and the ram filled and settled to the bottom. A feature of special interest in these experiments is the fact that the target, for convenience, is placed on the Katahdin. The tests could have been carried out just as well on shore if a safe range had been available.

The interesting statement concerning the war with Spain, made by Senator Depew and reported in another column, is called in question by the New York Times: also by Senator Lodge, at the time a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, who declares he knew of no proposals of peace, official or unofficial, diplomatic or otherwise, made by Spain or by a disinterested personage, that ever reached President McKinley. 'I only know what the President told me,' said Mr. Lodge. 'All our proposals were rejected flatly by Spain. Then we went to war.' Mr. Depew's point is that the ruling classes in Spain realized that, should it appear that without a fight the government had surrendered to the United States, a revolution would have broken out at once, which would have meant the overthrow of the existing government. 'Those negotiations had to be such,' said Mr. Depew, 'that in either event all parties concerned could deny that they had existed—as they have been denied.' All efforts to induce Mr. Depew to name the exalted personage who directed the negotiations failed. The most he would say was that he is still living. 'The truth is,' said Senator Depew, 'that it was not that we wanted Cuba or Porto Rico. We wanted to kick Spain. It had been so long since we had kicked anybody that we wanted to see whether we could do it.' The demand for war originated in Congress, which was stimulated to action by yellow newspaper outcries. It is believed that if President McKinley had not acted Congress would have forced his hand. Representative Sulzer has frequently made the open boast that he brought on the war with Spain. In connection with the statement of Senator Depew, it is recalled that before the Civil War a similar backstairs negotiation for the sale of Cuba to the United States was carried on with Serrano, President of the Spanish Republic, who had previously been captain general of Cuba. It failed through the indiscretion of one of the agents in the negotiations, an American who became so puffed up with his importance as the possessor of a secret of state that he blabbed, and the negotiation had to be denied on both sides. At least, that is the story as we now recall it.

For the addition to the Administration building at Fort Myer, Va., the Q.M. Dept. has authorized the acceptance of the bid of W. H. Cray, Washington, the cost to be \$15,166 and the period of time 180 working days. To R. H. Richardson, of Hampton, Va., has been awarded the contract for the detachment barracks at Fort Wool, Va., the total cost to be \$6,769. For alterations and additions to the post hospital at Fort McHenry, Md., the contract has been let to N. H. Cook, of Portland, Me., for the work proper at \$9,380; for the plumbing, etc., to Myers and Mahoney, Portland, for \$827; with other amounts, the total reaching \$12,917. All the successful bidders are Portland firms.

The following first lieutenants of the Army Medical Reserve Corps have passed the examination, and will graduate on May 31 from the Army Medical School: Honor graduates—Henry Beeuwkes (medalist), Roy C. Heslebower, George B. Foster, William H. Allen, Albert S. Bowen. Graduates—Thomas C. Austin, John T. Aydolotte, Joseph E. Bastion, Harry R. Beery, John A. Burket, William B. Carr, Joseph Casner, George W. Cook, Alex. T. Cooper, Will E. Cooper, Wayne H. Crum, Taylor E. Darby, Arthur O. Davis, William C. Davis, Charles C. Denmer, Ralph G. Devoe, George M. Edwards, Harry B. Etter, Thomas L. Ferenbaugh, Owen C. Fisk, John P. Fletcher, James S. Fox, Ernest R. Gentry, Charles W. Haeverkamp, Felix R. Hill, Carl E. Holm-

berg, Robert W. Holmes, Glenn I. Jones, Edgar C. Jones, Thomas H. Johnson, Charles T. King, Howard A. Knox, Floyd Kramer, Edward D. Kremers, Larry B. McAfee, Condon C. McCormack, James R. Mount, Edward S. Napier, Royal Reynolds, Adam E. Schlanzer, William L. Sheep, William H. Thearle, Mark D. Weed, Edward M. Welles, Jr., and Thomas D. Woodson. Prof. Victor C. Vaughan, of the University of Michigan, will deliver the address at the graduation. Secretary Dickinson will present the diplomas, and Surgeon General Torney the Hall Medal to Lieutenant Beeuwkes.

The approved itinerary of the Army transport Buford in the movement of the 16th Infantry to Alaska and the return of the 22d Infantry from Alaska in June and July, 1910, giving approximate dates of arrival and departure from each port, is as follows: Leave San Francisco, June 16; arrive Seattle, June 19; leave Seattle, June 22; arrive Skagway, June 26; leave Skagway, June 27; arrive Fort Seward, June 28; leave Fort Seward, June 28; arrive Fort Liscum, June 30; leave Fort Liscum, July 1; arrive Fort Davis, July 7; leave Fort Davis, July 7; arrive Fort St. Michael, July 8; leave Fort St. Michael, July 11; arrive San Francisco, July 22.

The humors of the Treasury Department, to which we have alluded on occasions in connection with decisions concerning the Army and Navy, are illustrated in the case of the owner of an imported horse, who had to go to Congress for relief from a curious situation. He brought the horse from Mexico for exhibition purposes and gave a bond to pay duty on the value of the animal, \$1,000, if he kept it in this country. The horse died and payment of the bond was demanded by Shylock. The owner offered, as the best he could do under the circumstances, to exhume the horse and re-export it, but the law as interpreted would not allow and so Congress has to interfere.

On Memorial Day, May 30, a bronze tablet will be unveiled in the living room of the Harvard Union to commemorate those Harvard men of the classes from 1893 to 1900, who lost their lives in the war with Spain. Hardly a dozen names compose the list, which includes Sherman Hoar, '82, whose indefatigable efforts in connection with supplies for the American Army were cut short by a fatal illness, thus placing him on the same level of self-sacrifice with those who died in the field.

The question of lighting the midshipmen's quarters in Bancroft Hall, Naval Academy, will be discussed in the forthcoming Naval Medical Bulletin by Civil Engr. A. L. Parsons, U.S.N., Naval Academy, and P.A. Surg. H. W. Smith, U.S.N. The subject will be treated from many points of view and will be liberally illustrated with photographs and drawings. The title will be 'The Illumination of the Study Room.' The paper comprises a report submitted to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy.

Major J. H. Ford, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has contributed an article to The Military Surgeon for May, entitled 'Conditions Influencing Service of Militia Medical Officers.' It deals with the method of selecting these officers, the period of their service, the conditions influencing such service and the weight of political influence upon appointment and promotion. There is a wide disparity in the methods of administration, if not in actual organization, in the several states. Federal and state legislation is advised to produce uniformity.

The new cadet chapel at the U.S. Military Academy will be dedicated on the morning of Sunday, June 12, 1910, at 10:30 a.m. A large attendance of the alumni is anticipated on that occasion. Those desiring to attend should make request for tickets to the adjutant of the U.S. Military Academy. The chapel, which stands on a commanding height overlooking the whole post and the adjacent country for miles around, is regarded as a remarkably fine example of ecclesiastical architecture.

The Quartermaster's Department reports that Captain Conrad has just purchased fifty young horses for the remount depot at Fort Reno. These horses were purchased in Virginia. They are not sent immediately on purchase to Reno. They are bought in small lots and are sent to a pasture at Front Royal, Va., where they are kept until the capacity of the pasture is reached, when they are shipped to Reno. These horses, Captain Conrad says, are especially promising animals.

The speech of Congressman McLachlan, referred to on page 1157 in this number, prompts the suggestion that in the next Congress Mr. McLachlan should have a place on the Committee on Military Affairs. He is now on the Rivers and Harbors, the Expenditures for Public Buildings and the War Claims committees. He is a lawyer, and has served in the Fifty-fourth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Congresses.

There is an apparent possibility that we may be asked to give military rank to the members of the Army Nurse Corps. We believe there is already a movement in this direction, so that we may soon have to do obeisance to Major Alice Smith and Col. Carrie Jones in full uniform. What would the good Abbess of Rupertsberg, Mrs. Fry or Florence Nightingale have said to this?

Owing to the fact that a majority of the witnesses are in the East, the court-martial of Capt. Samuel P. Lyon, 25th Inf., for alleged discrepancy in his Brownsville hearing testimony, will be held at Fort Myer, Va., although Seattle was originally selected as the place of meeting. Gen. Walter Howe, commanding the Department of the East, will make the detail for the court.

The board for the selection of fifteen officers of the Navy for retirement, consisting of Rear Admirals Richard Wainwright, A. G. Berry, J. B. Murdoch, C. E. Vreeland and Aaron Ward, with Comdr. T. Washington as recorder, will meet in Washington on June 1.

RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. John Pembroke Jones, said to be the oldest graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis and a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, died at his home in Pasadena, Cal., May 25, 1910. He was born in Virginia in 1825, and was graduated from Annapolis Naval Academy in 1847 as a passed midshipman. He participated in the siege of Buena Vista. At the outbreak of the Civil War, while holding the rank of lieutenant, he joined the Confederacy. Captain Jones was married three times. His first wife was Miss Jane Vance London, of North Carolina. She died soon after the birth of Pembroke Jones, now of New York. The second wife was Miss Mary Willis, of Savannah, who died soon after the birth of a son, Edward Jones Willis, of Richmond, who took the name of his maternal grandfather at the request of the grandparents. The third wife, who was Miss Georgia Newton, of Norfolk, sister of the late Brig. Gen. John Newton, U.S.A., survives. Three sisters live in Warwick county, Va., and a brother, Col. Thomas M. Jones, is in Prescott, Ariz. In April, 1849, Captain Jones participated in a duel at Old Point Comfort with a civilian, James Barron Hope, a grandson of Commodore Baron, who had killed Decatur in a duel. Both young men survived, though they were supposed to have been both mortally wounded. Hope used the pistol with which his grandfather killed Commodore Decatur. The duel led to a reconciliation, and Jones and Hope, who died in 1887, became fast friends. Recording the facts of this famous affair, one of the last of the numerous duels in which officers of our Navy engaged, the New York Sun says: "In an anthology of Virginia poetry James Barron Hope's verses would find a place, and as an accomplished editor he is still remembered. The fame of Pembroke Jones is part of the history of the Civil War. He was executive officer of the Merrimac in her memorable battle with the Monitor, and all through the four years' conflict he served with great distinction."

Mrs. M. F. Hanley, sister of Mrs. James Franklin Bell, wife of Major General Bell, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Ernest A. Garlington, wife of Brigadier General Garlington, U.S.A., died at Minneapolis, Minn., May 24, 1910.

Mrs. Davis, wife of Col. Thomas F. Davis, 18th U.S. Inf., died at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., May 25, 1910, as a result of an operation.

Capt. Lorenzo M. Kieffer, Pennsylvania Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., father of Major Charles F. Kieffer, Med. Corps, U.S.A., deceased, 1st Lieut. George C. Kieffer, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., 1st Lieut. P. Victor Kieffer, Coast Art., U.S.A., and of Cadet Philip J. Kieffer, West Point, N.Y., died at Luxembourg, Belgium, May 22, 1910.

Lieut. Boyd Alexander, late of the British army, the noted traveler, has been murdered by natives near Wadai, in the French Congo. This bare fact reached the Foreign Office at London May 24. No details are obtainable as yet.

The burial of the remains of Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla, U.S.N., retired, in Arlington Cemetery, Washington, D.C., May 19, 1910, was attended with simple but impressive services. In the forenoon a small party of officers gathered with the widow and two daughters at the home of Rear Admiral W. H. Brownson, U.S.N. The remains were placed on a caisson there, and, escorted by bluejackets and marines from the navy yard, the cortège proceeded to the cemetery. Services were conducted at the grave by Rev. Roland C. Smith, rector of St. John's Church. Three volleys and taps marked the consignment to the dust. The honorary pall-bearers were Rear Admirals Richardson, Leavitt, C. Logan, Charles O'Neil, Royal B. Bradford and Charles H. Davis and Paymaster General Albert S. Kenny, U.S.N., all retired.

Miss Blanche Kearney, daughter of the late Col. James Kearney, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., May 15, 1910.

Mrs. Mabel M. Mohun, wife of Paymr. Philip V. Mohun, U.S.N., died at Washington, D.C., May 12, 1910.

Commodore John A. H. Nickels, U.S.N., retired, whose death at Richmond, Va., May 19, 1910, we briefly noted in our last issue, was born at Boston, Mass., on Jan. 12, 1849. He was appointed a midshipman Oct. 8, 1864, graduating from the Naval Academy June 4, 1869. Promoted to ensign July 12, 1870; promoted to master Nov. 20, 1872; promoted to lieutenant June 10, 1876, serving in that grade on the U.S.S. Marblehead during the Spanish-American War. He was promoted to lieutenant commander Feb. 1, 1898; served at the navy yard, New York, from Nov. 1, 1899, to May 31, 1901; promoted to commander Nov. 29, 1900; at the Naval War College from June 1, 1901, to Aug. 31, 1901; commanding Topeka from Sept. 5, 1901, to Nov. 21, 1903; inspector in charge of Seventh Lighthouse District December, 1903, to Aug. 15, 1905; promoted to captain June 28, 1905; served as commandant of navy yard and station, Charleston, S.C., and navy yard and station, Port Royal, S.C., and Sixth Naval District from Nov. 18, 1905, to April 9, 1906, this being his last active duty. He was transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy, with the rank of commodore, from June 30, 1906.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wilcox Wood, mother of the wife of Lieut. A. J. Woude, 6th U.S. Cav., died at Washington, D.C., May 13, 1910. A correspondent writes: "She came of a long line of soldiers from the Revolution, in which the great-grandfather of Mrs. Woude fought; the War of 1812, in which Mrs. Woude's grandfather fought, and her father, William Wood, fought all through the Rebellion, and received a commission in the Regular Army. All were officers. The family on both sides are distinguished, being closely related to Daniel Webster."

Chief Engineer Henry W. Fitch, U.S.N., retired, who died at his home in Washington, D.C., 1734 H street, N.W., May 19, 1910, was born in Massachusetts on April 11, 1833, and entered the naval service as a third assistant engineer on May 3, 1859, attaining the rank of second assistant engineer on Oct. 3, 1861, and of first assistant engineer on May 20, 1863. During the Civil War he served on the U.S.S. Narragansett, 1860-1; on U.S.S. Kennebeck, Hunchback and Pensacola, of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, from October, 1861, to April, 1864, and on special duty at New York, N.Y., from April, 1864, to April, 1865. He was promoted to chief engineer on March 4, 1871, and after serving faithfully on various vessels and stations of the Navy he was, on Sept. 29, 1894, transferred to the retired list as a chief engineer, with rank of commander. During the Spanish-American War he served on duty with the Interior Coast Defense System from May 18, 1898, to Aug. 26, 1898, this being his last active duty performed. By an Act of Congress approved June 29, 1906, he was, in recognition of his service during the Civil War, advanced on the

retired list to be a chief engineer with rank of captain from that date. A correspondent writes: "In the Kennebec and Pensacola, of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, he took part in all the engagements of that station, including the passage of the forts and the capture of New Orleans. After continuous service he was, in 1871, promoted to chief engineer, in which capacity he served at sea and on shore with the same fidelity, ability and scrupulous attention to duty that marked his whole career, until failing health compelled his retirement from active service in 1894. He was a Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U.S., and one time registrar of the Commandery of the District of Columbia. Since his retirement he has made Washington, D.C., his home, and has stood, as always, a refined Christian gentleman, a stalwart churchman, a true friend, husband and father, and a type of officer and man most creditable to the Service. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Emilie A. Campan, of Detroit, and three daughters, one of whom is Mrs. Albert Pepper Gerhard, of Philadelphia, Pa."

"To the many friends, both in and outside the Army, of the late Lieut. Col. Henry Sayles Kilbourne, Med. Dept., U.S.A.," writes a correspondent, "the news of his death, following an illness of but one hour, in Washington, D.C., on May 16, will come as a great sorrow. He was beloved by all who knew him well, his unswerving uprightness, honor, integrity and exceeding kindness of heart winning for him the respect and admiration of all who knew him at all, and none who were ever associated with him professionally or otherwise could fail to acknowledge the charm of his personality. He was nearing the completion of his threescore years and ten. His military record, published in a recent issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL speaks for itself—a life from earliest manhood devoted to the service of his country. His appointment as first lieutenant, Medical Department, in the Regular Army, June 26, 1875, was in recognition of his fine military record prior to that date, he being at the time of his commission several years beyond the age limit for entrance into the Regular service. He was laid to rest in peaceful Arlington with military honors on Wednesday, May 18. The battery accompanying the body was from the 3d Field Artillery, stationed at Fort Myer, and was the one to which his son, Lieut. Henry Sayles Kilbourne, 4th Field Art., U.S.A., was assigned upon entering the Service, and served with for several years. Burial services according to the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church, conducted by Chaplain Brander, of Fort Myer, and interment were private. The members of Colonel Kilbourne's family are widely separated at present, his wife and one son being the only ones who were able to be in attendance to pay the last tribute of loving respect. The deceased leaves a widow, two sons, Lieut. Henry Sayles, 4th Field Art., and Guion, of New York, and three daughters, Clara, wife of Major Thomas L. Leeds, British army, India; Margaret, wife of Capt. Ira Clinton Welborn, 9th U.S. Inf., Philippines, and Helen, wife of Lieut. Hugh S. Johnson, 1st U.S. Cav., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal."

Sergt. George Bolduc, U.S.M.C., died May 14, while a patient in the Naval Hospital, Newport. Q.M. Sergt. George S. Dougherty, U.S.M.C., died May 3, while attached to the depot of supplies, Marine Corps, Philadelphia. Sergt. M. J. McDonough, U.S.M.C., died May 11, while a patient in the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia. Alfred Woodward, musical, 1st class, died May 12, while attached to the U.S.S. Nebraska.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Margaret B. Rich, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Rich, of New York, was married in Christ Church, Bellport, Long Island, N.Y., May 20, 1910, to Lieut. William H. Sage, Jr., Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., grandson of the late Gen. N. C. McLean, who for twenty-five years was Bellport's foremost resident. The little church was decorated with lilacs, and the wedding party was a picture as it moved toward the altar to the strains of the "Hansel and Gretel" march, played by the Olive Mead String Quartet. The officiating clergy were the Rev. William Ballinger, of St. Agnes's Church, New York, and the Rev. Irving McElroy, of Bellport. Miss Rich was attended by her sister, Miss Dorothy Rich, and the Misses Maud and Meta Steinway, Helene von Bernuth, Helen Holmes, Margaret McElroy and Emilie Rich. The best man was Lieut. Thruston Hughes, Coast Art., U.S.A. Miss Rich wore a gown of Florentine cutwork and a tulle veil with orange blossoms, and carried white daisies. Lieutenant Sage and his best man were in dress uniform. At the breakfast at Mr. Rich's house the bride cut the wedding cake with her husband's sword.

Lieut. Col. Charles F. Mason, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mason announce the engagement of their daughter, Ethel, to Lieut. John R. D. Matheson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. The date for the wedding has not yet been fixed.

The engagement of Miss Marion Marlin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Marlin, of 6107 Kentucky avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., to Midshipman Roy H. Davis, president of the class of '09, was announced on May 20 at a luncheon given by Miss Marlin's aunt, Mrs. John Fisher, at her home, Lyndhurst, Beechwood boulevard, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. George Edwin Rogers announce the marriage of their daughter, Ethel Christine, to Capt. Leartus Jerauld Owen, Med. Corps, U.S.A., on Saturday, May 21, 1910, at Edgewood, Greenfield, Mass.

Mrs. William Chase Gaudet announces the marriage of her daughter, Ethel Wood, to Ensign Miles Augustus Libbey, U.S.N., May 22, 1910, at Newtonville, Mass.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Isabella Wolf to Lieut. Thomas H. Lowe, 28th U.S. Inf., the wedding to be solemnized Wednesday evening, June 8, in the Market Square Presbyterian Church, Harrisburg, Pa. Lieutenant Lowe and his bride will be at home at Fort Snelling, Minn., after July 15. Miss Wolf is the niece of Mrs. Silas A. Wolf and Mrs. Otha Farr, of Fort Snelling, and has many friends who will welcome her to the regiment and garrison.

The wedding of Miss Frances Borden to Lieut. Edward S. Hayes, 28th U.S. Inf., will be solemnized Saturday evening, June 4, in the post chapel at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Rev. Father John Donohue, Minneapolis, will officiate. Mrs. George T. Everett will be matron of honor. Miss Helen Johnston, Terre Haute, Ind., cousin of the bride, will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be Miss Marguerite Stanley, Maumee, Ind., and Miss Mary Galbraith, of Fort Snelling. Capt. Frank E. Bamford, 28th U.S. Inf., will act as best man, and the ushers will be Lieuts. Thomas H. Lowe, Franz A. Doniat, Carlin C. Stokely and Thomas M. R. Herron, all of the

28th U.S. Inf. After the wedding a reception will be held at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. William E. Gillmore. Mrs. Gillmore is the bride's aunt.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Edwin Bowman have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Daisy Guay, to Lieut. William S. Fulton, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., on Thursday, June 9, 1910, at two o'clock, at Tensas Chapel, Wildwood, La. They will be at home after June 20 at Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Mrs. Junius Wilson MacMurray, widow of the late Captain MacMurray, U.S.A., has sent out invitations for the marriage of her daughter, Edna Allen, to Capt. James Parsons Robinson, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., on the afternoon of June 15, at half-past four o'clock, at St. Thomas's Church, Washington, D.C. A reception will follow the ceremony at the residence of the bride's mother at 2228 Massachusetts avenue. Captain Robinson is stationed at Fort Howard, Md.

Invitations have been received for the marriage of Miss Caroline Schenck to Capt. Joseph Cecil, 18th Inf., June 6, at Weston, Mass.

The wedding of Miss Beatrice Ayer and Lieut. George S. Patton, Jr., 15th U.S. Cav., took place on May 26, 1910, at Avalon, the show place at Pride's Crossing, Mass., of Mr. and Mrs. Ayer, whose town house is in Commonwealth avenue, Boston. Miss Ayer made her social débüt four seasons ago. Mrs. Ayer is of the millionaire Banning family of California, which owns Santa Catalina Island.

At the wedding of Miss Laura Annesley Stotsenburg and Lieut. Charles Russell Mayo, 10th Cav., on Wednesday, June 1, at half-past four, at St. Margaret's Church, Washington, D.C., the bride will have as her only attendant her sister, Mrs. Kromer. The best man will be Lieut. E. F. Graham, 10th Cav., and the ushers Captain Luhn, 10th Cav., Lieutenant Scott, 10th Cav., Lieutenant Huston, 10th Cav., Lieutenant Tate, 15th Cav. The wedding will be followed by a small reception at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. James I. Young. The bride is the daughter of the late Col. John M. Stotsenburg.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A son, Wallace Bryan Scales, Jr., was born to the wife of Capt. W. B. Scales, 5th U.S. Cav., May 15, 1910.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. F. C. Doyle, Paymaster, U.S.A., on May 7, 1910, at Denver, Colo.

President Taft on May 20 played eighteen holes of golf at Chevy Chase, most of the game in a driving rain, and turned in a card of 90, defeating Gen. Clarence R. Edwards and Capt. Archibald Butt, U.S.A., one up.

Mrs. Meyer, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, gave a luncheon on board the Dolphin May 22 at Washington, D.C., for her daughters and several of their young friends. The party went down the Potomac as far as Mount Vernon.

Rear Admiral W. Swift, U.S.N., aid to the Secretary of the Navy, visited the navy yard, New York, May 20, for the purpose of conferring with Commandant Leutze and the various heads of departments in regard to general matters.

Surgeon General Stokes, U.S.N., was the guest of honor on May 24 at a dinner given in New York by Dr. Quintard. He has just returned to his office from a visit to Portsmouth, N.H., Boston, New York and Philadelphia in connection with instruction in hospital matters.

Mrs. D. Pratt Mannix entertained at a theater party in Washington, D.C., May 21, in honor of Miss Mary Perkins, the fiancée of her son, Lieut. D. Pratt Mannix, Jr., U.S.N. Miss Perkins is the daughter of Mr. Charles Penrose Perkins, of Philadelphia, and is now making Mrs. Mannix a visit.

Lieut. Col. Edward Burr, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., arrived at the office of the Chief of Engineers, in Washington, on May 26, to take the place in exchange of station with Col. Frederic V. Abbot, who goes to Colonel Burr's former station. For the time being he has a desk away from his regular room, which is being generally overhauled.

Col. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., arrived in Washington, D.C., from Panama on May 20 on a flying visit. He came North to attend the meeting of the class of West Point of 1880, of which he was a member. The anniversary of the graduation of the class will be celebrated by a reunion and dinner at West Point on June 14. Colonel Goethals reports that operations on the Canal are proceeding well, in spite of an unprecedeted period of wet weather.

Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus, U.S.A., commander of the Department of the Columbia, sailed from Seattle, Wash., May 26, to inspect the Army posts in Alaska. He will make the trip from Fairbanks to Valdez over the dangerous 300-mile trail, the first trip of the kind ever attempted in Alaska by an Army commander. General Maus will go without escort, save one guide. He will go first to Skagway, Egbert, Gibbon and Fairbanks, then overland to Valdez, returning to Seattle by steamer.

Mrs. John T. Granger was hostess at a tea for her daughter, Mrs. Felix R. Holt, wife of Paymaster Holt, U.S.N., in Washington, D.C., May 23. Mrs. Holt, who made her débüt and married in the same season, has been in the Philippines with her husband, and has just returned for the summer. Assisting Mrs. Granger were Mrs. Arthur Barnard and Mrs. Thomas Owen, while among Mrs. Holt's girl friends in the tearoom were Miss Winifred Davis, Miss Natalie Driggs, Miss Kate McCarty and Miss Dove.

Mrs. A. L. Robertson, in a letter to the Washington Post, under date of May 19, 1910, says: "An interesting incident in the history of Mount Vernon occurred in the year 1890, when the Sigma Chi Fraternity, of Washington, made a pilgrimage to the tomb of Washington and planted the first vine of ivy which now covers the stone vault. The honor of doing this was given to Miss Helen Calhoun, the daughter of Rear Admiral E. R. Calhoun, who was a near relative of John C. Calhoun. The party, of about 200 guests, was under the supervision of the late Reginald Fendall, who delivered a speech on the occasion. Miss Calhoun was presented with a handsome bouquet. A brass tablet was prepared by the Sigma Chi Fraternity commemorating the occasion, but it is a rule of the regents that no tablets shall be placed anywhere, so it was not inserted. Miss Calhoun to-day, by invitation of the regents and Colonel Dodge, visited the tomb of Washington, and was gratified to see how the little vine planted twenty years ago had grown and flourished. She was again presented with a handsome bouquet from the old garden, and a flourishing vine from the old parent stock to transplant to her own garden in Washington."

Gen. J. H. Smith, U.S.A., and Mrs. Smith were at the Hôtel d'Albion, Florence, Italy, May 23.

Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, wife of Rear Admiral Osterhaus, U.S.N., arrived at Mare Island, Cal., May 18, from the East.

A son, Randolph Ridgely, 3d, was born to the wife of Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr., U.S. Rev. Cutter Service, at Newton, Mass., May 22.

Gen. C. G. Sawtelle, U.S.A., accompanied by his wife and daughter, sails by the S.S. Minnetonka May 28, to spend the summer in England.

A son, Avery Duane Cummings, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. A. D. Cummings, 10th U.S. Inf., at Indianapolis, Ind., May 8, 1910.

Capt. William T. Davis, U.S.M.C., will be best man at the wedding in Columbus, Ohio, May 30, of Miss Alice Katrina Kilbourn and Capt. H. J. Kirsch, U.S.A.

Capt. George E. Thorne, 24th Inf., was at Mount Gretna, Pa., May 19 to 23, for the purpose of delivering a lecture at the camp of instruction for the Infantry officers of that state.

P.A. Surg. Milton E. Lando, U.S.N., formerly attached to the naval receiving station at Buffalo, N.Y., arrived at Mare Island, Cal., May 17, and reported for duty on board the gunboat Yorktown.

Major Evan M. Johnson, jr., 6th U.S. Inf., on duty at the Army War College, Washington, D.C., has been ill for the past eight weeks with pleuro pneumonia, and is now under observation and treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Med. Dir. John C. Boyd, U.S.N., and Mrs. Boyd and Miss Alice Boyd have sailed, to spend several months abroad. On their return in the fall they will occupy their new residence on Twenty-second street, Washington, D.C., which is nearing completion.

President Laurence V. Benét, of the Hotchkiss Ordnance Company, of Paris, was a visitor at the War Department this week. His interest in ordnance matters comes to him by inheritance, for his father was chief of ordnance in the U.S. Army from 1874 to 1891.

Rear Admiral W. W. Kimball, U.S.N., retired, has been detached from special duty at the Navy Department and ordered to his home. Admiral Kimball had command of the naval forces sent to Nicaragua to protect American interests at the outbreak of the revolutionary movement.

Some of those having dinner guests in Washington, D.C., May 22, were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Van Ruyen, whose party at the Chevy Chase Club were their son-in-law and daughter, Baron and Baroness Korff; Admiral and Mrs. Dunlap, Mrs. Blair, Dr. and Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Carr and Dr. Deale.

Surgeon General Charles F. Stokes, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, was at Newport, R.I., May 21, and, with Med. Insp. James C. Byrne, in command of the Newport Naval Hospital, inspected the work on the new hospital. The brickwork on the building has been started, and rapid progress is being made.

Miss Georgie M. Varnum left Orono, Me., where her father, Col. Charles A. Varnum, U.S.A., retired, is on duty at the University of Maine, and has gone to Washington, D.C., for a visit, stopping at Chester, Pa., en route, where she will be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Winans, 4th Cav. She will go later to Fredericksburg, Va., for a visit.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, former President of the United States, after spending the week-end at the Wren Park home of American Ambassador and Mrs. Reid, returned to London May 23 to be the guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Arthur H. Lee, British army, at their city house. They were to remain with the Lees for the greater part of the week.

On Friday evening of last week, in Los Angeles, Cal., Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Adams R. Chaffee gave a dinner of twelve covers for their daughter, Mrs. George French Hamilton, of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and Mrs. William Bingham Clarke, of Kansas City. Mrs. Hamilton is in Los Angeles for an extended visit, and Mrs. Clarke has been with Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee and family since Jan. 1.

Miss Florence Nightingale, who fifty-six years ago organized a nurse corps for service with the British troops in the Crimea, and who on her return to England from that memorable campaign devoted a national testimonial of £50,000, presented to her by an enthusiastic people, to the founding of the Nightingale Home for the Training of Nurses, has just entered upon her ninety-first year.

Major Winfield Scott, Chaplain, U.S.A., retired, and wife are occupying their residence, Adams avenue and Thirty-seventh street, San Diego, Cal., where they will remain until October or November, before returning to Scottsdale, Ariz. Chaplain Scott is preaching at Normal Heights every Sunday night, and supplying the pulpits of churches and missions Sunday mornings and evenings during the week.

Capt. Charles E. Fox, U.S.N., recently detached from command of the receiving ship Lancaster at Philadelphia, has been ordered to assume command of the naval station at Charleston, S.C., as the relief of Rear Admiral James D. Adams, U.S.N., retired. The change will not take effect, however, until after Captain Fox is relieved from duty as a member of the court-martial appointed for the trial of Asst. Paymr. L. G. Haughey, U.S.N., which has been reconvened at the navy yard, Boston, for a further consideration of that case.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook stands charged with another attempt at faking, in addition to his effort to secure the honor of having discovered the North Pole and achieved the feat of climbing Mt. McKinley. Charles H. Townsend, director of the New York Aquarium, New York city, and a director in the Explorers' and Arctic Clubs, makes the accusation. It was from those clubs that Dr. Cook was expelled. Mr. Townsend says the doctor sought to publish under his own name a valuable acquisition to ethnological science, gathered and compiled by an aged missionary, who lived and died in Terra del Fuego.

At Fort Hancock, N.J., on Trinity Sunday, May 22, holy communion was celebrated by Chaplain Headley in the post hall, a room which has for a long time been used for a variety of secular purposes, but which on this occasion presented an entirely new appearance. An unusually attractive chancel delighted the eyes of the assembled worshipers, with its accessories of a beautiful altar covering, rich curtain drapery for large windows in rear, a handsome rug for space within chancel rail, a velvet hanging for lectern, and in vases made from brass projectiles a fitting floral display. Other improvements are planned, and all are the result of the untiring efforts of Mrs. White and Mrs. Headley, the free-will offerings of the people, and last, but not least, the practical interest of the commanding officer.

Mrs. Martin, wife of Pay Dir. John R. Martin, U.S.N., will leave Washington, D.C., June 1, for Ocean City, N.J., where she will spend the summer.

Col. Charles H. Heyl, U.S.A., retired, and the Misses Heyl will leave Washington, D.C., the middle of June, to spend the summer months at Deer Park, Md.

Mrs. Percy, widow of the late Med. Dir. Henry Percy, U.S.N., will leave Washington, D.C., June 1, for Casanova, Va., where she will spend several weeks.

Mrs. Elliott, wife of Dr. Middleton S. Elliott, U.S.N., and family will leave Washington, D.C., on May 31 for Connecticut, where they will spend the summer.

Mrs. Walter McLean, wife of Captain McLean, U.S.N., and Miss Elsie McLean will spend the summer in the Adirondacks and at their country place at Cooperstown, N.Y.

Midshipman E. C. Lange, U.S.N., star quarterback on the Navy team in 1907-08, is in the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., recovering from an attack of typhoid fever.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Schley, U.S.A., are the guests of Captain Schley's parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. F. S. Schley, U.S.N., at their home in Washington, D.C.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Francis W. Dickins, U.S.N., closed their Nineteenth street residence, in Washington, D.C., on May 24, and left for their summer home, The Moors, Danbury, Conn.

Rear Admiral Edward H. Gheen, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Gheen and the Misses Gheen have closed their New Hampshire avenue residence, in Washington, D.C., and will spend the summer in St. Paul, Minn.

Mrs. Robert Ralston, wife of Captain Ralston, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., will leave New Orleans early in June and go to Washington, D.C., where she will visit her mother, Mrs. Constantine Chase, at the Cordova.

Mrs. Edward Grahame Parker, wife of Surgeon Parker, U.S.N., accompanied by her two lovely children and Mrs. Linne and Miss Linne has returned from a tour of the Orient. Dr. Parker joined the party at Yokohama.

Miss Ethel MacMurray, daughter of the late Capt. Junius MacMurray, U.S.A., has returned to her home in Washington, D.C., from Panama, where she spent the past month as the guest of Miss Aileen Gorgas, daughter of Col. William C. Gorgas, U.S.A.

Mrs. Fitch, widow of the late Chief Engr. Henry W. Fitch, U.S.N., and the Misses Fitch will close their K street residence, in Washington, D.C., early in June and go to Detroit, Mich., where they will visit Mrs. Fitch's sister, Mrs. Sibley, for several weeks.

Mrs. Julian Wilcox, wife of Lieutenant Wilcox, U.S.M.C., will leave Washington, D.C., May 28, for San Francisco, Cal., where she will join Lieutenant Wilcox, and will sail early in June for China, where Lieutenant Wilcox will be attached to the legation at Pekin.

Midshipman Frank Slingluff, jr., U.S.N., has been operated on at the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn, N.Y., for appendicitis. He has shown marked improvement in the last day or two, and the surgeons now consider him practically out of danger. He is considered one of the best football players the Academy ever had.

Mrs. Crosby, widow of the late Rear Admiral Pierce Crosby, U.S.N., and Miss Jean Crosby closed their Commonwealth avenue residence, in Washington, D.C., on May 25, and left for the Warm Springs, Va., where they will spend a month before going to Narragansett Pier for the remainder of the summer.

Charles M. Sherwood, the American Minister at Buenos Aires, gave a reception and ball May 19 in honor of the special envoys who are to take part in the celebration of Argentina's independence. President Alcorta, his Cabinet Ministers and Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., were among those present. A detachment of marines from the scout cruiser Chester acted as a guard of honor at the legation.

The light vaudeville and moving picture entertainment given in the post hospital at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the amusement of the sick men Monday evening, May 23, was the concluding event of the kind for Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the summer season. This is because Col. William L. Pitcher, U.S.A., with the 27th Inf., Col. Edward T. Brown, U.S.A., with the 5th Regiment of Field Art., and Major John B. McDonald, U.S.A., with the 3d Squadron of the 15th Cav., will be out of the post on the summer maneuvers, etc., until the fall. Meanwhile, the field entertainments for the enlisted men will be conducted weekly in the camps by Chaplain George D. Rice, U.S.A., who has had a special moving picture machine constructed for exhibiting moving pictures in the open. The machine is packed for transportation in two field lockers. Another locker contains the mechanical devices and tanks for making a powerful calcium light with hydrogen and oxygen gas for moving picture entertainments in camps. Another locker is packed with wigs and grease paints, so that soldiers with talent may make up to play various black or white face characters. A roll of field drops is carried for erecting a field stage. All of the entertainments will be given free of charge.

The Chronicle, of Cebu, P.I., which is 450 miles from Manila, published an account in April last of a rather original baike given under the direction of Mr. Warren at the United States Club as a despedida to officers of the 19th U.S. Infantry and their ladies, who turned out in force to attend. The grand march began at 9:30 under the leadership of Capt. John Howard, and, after circling the hall in various ways, programs were distributed and the dance began. Waltzes and two-steps were interspersed with figures of the german. The first was a very pretty figure with favors of numbered lanterns and fans. After the numbers were matched the lanterns were lighted, the electric lights were turned out and the dance went on by the light only of the candles. The effect was most lively and festive. Another german figure was the selection of partners by the ladies from the hands of the gentlemen held above a screen. The lady selected the hand that seemed good to her, and by dint of hard holding managed to draw out the man that was hitched to it. There was much surprise and laughing over the drawings. The field sports consisted solely in the bottle race, the gentlemen, blindfolded, being driven by the ladies between bottles irregularly placed on a course. There was much fun over the different degrees of "harness-brokeness" of the "horses." Nearly all the characteristics of the horse—say his "sense"—showed up in the test. There were stubborn, balky, shy, skittish, kicking and backing horses, and indications were of blind staggers. To the lady driving her "horse" through in the shortest time was awarded an embroidered Japanese parasol. Mrs. Allen, driving Dr. W. L. Hart, was the winner. The second prize was carried off by Mrs. Wright driving Mr. Weir, and the third went to Mrs. La Motte, driving Mr. La Motte.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., is at the New Cliffs, Newport, R.I.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Robert Henderson, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., May 18, 1910.

Lieut. Charles G. Galloway, U.S.N., and Mrs. Galloway will spend the summer at Spring Lake, N.J., as usual.

A son, Joseph Edward Bastion, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. J. E. Bastion, M.R.C., at Washington, D.C., May 22, 1910.

The President, it is understood, contemplates making a visit to the Panama Canal Zone in November next, going on a vessel of the Navy.

Gen. John McClellan, U.S.A., and family left Honolulu May 25 for San Francisco, Cal., and will spend some months in southern California.

A son, Gordon Loveday Disque, was born to the wife of Lieut. Texe P. Disque, 3d U.S. Cav., at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., May 14, 1910.

Among the new homes being built on Chicago's north shore is one at Winnetka for Mrs. Henry J. Reilly. Chatteau and Hammond are the architects.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Fitzhugh Magruder, U.S.N., closed their house on Jefferson place, in Washington, D.C., on May 25, and left for their country home at Araby, Md.

Major Gen. Francis V. Greene, who was operated on for appendicitis at the New York Hospital, New York city, left the hospital on May 22. His physician, Dr. Samuel Alexander, says that General Greene has entirely recovered.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Pepper Gerhard, of Philadelphia, have been spending the past week in Washington, D.C., where they were called by the sudden death of Mrs. Gerhard's father, Chief Engr. Henry W. Fitch, U.S.N., on Thursday, May 19.

A daughter, Elizabeth Glover Charles, was born to the wife of Capt. Oscar J. Charles, 17th U.S. Inf., the adjutant at West Point, N.Y., on May 23, 1910. Many congratulations have been received, and the mother and child are doing well.

Capt. A. W. Butt, U.S.A., military aid to President Taft, gave a baseball dinner in Washington, D.C., May 25, for "Ty" Cobb, of the Detroit Tigers, and a half dozen other baseball fans. Captain Butt and "Ty" Cobb are both from Augusta, Ga., and are warm friends.

Mrs. O. D. Duncan, wife of Lieut. O. D. Duncan, U.S.N., retired, and Master John W. Duncan are spending May and June in Chicago, guests of Mrs. Duncan's mother. During June they will be in Grand Rapids, Mich., with her brother, C. H. Waterman, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Scully, jr., have announced the birth of a son, on May 14, 1910, at Marietta, Ga. The new arrival has been christened Alexander Vincent Scully, and is a grandson of Gen. and Mrs. Scully, also a grandson of the late Hon. W. A. Hemphill, of Atlanta, Ga.

Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, of Japan, and Princess Fushimi will visit Washington on June 8 and be entertained before leaving for their country via the Pacific coast. The visitors are due to reach New York on June 3 from Europe, and will visit Philadelphia before going to Washington. The Prince is a second cousin to the Japanese Emperor, and holds the rank of lieutenant commander in the Japanese navy.

Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from the University of Edinburgh May 24. The conferment was made before a distinguished company that gave the American explorer a cordial welcome. In presenting the degree Sir Ludovic James Grant, dean of the faculty of law, declared that, though the opening decade of the twentieth century had been notable for heroic achievements, nothing had moved the world to greater wonder than Peary's annexation of the North Pole.

Mrs. Frank Wheaton, State Regent, D.A.R., in Colorado, and her sister, Miss Catharine N. Miller, have returned to their home in Denver, after two months' absence in the East. They attended the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, and also the annual council of the U.S. Daughters of 1812, of which society in Colorado Mrs. Wheaton has been president for five years. Mrs. Wheaton and Miss Miller have been visiting their sister, Mrs. William A. Nichols, at Fort Leavenworth, on their way home.

A fox terrier, Spot, by his barking on the night of May 20 probably saved from death by his master, Lieut. Robert Henderson, U.S.N., and four others who were in the house at Washington, D.C. When the fire started the dog ran through the upper halls of the house barking vigorously. While the family escaped the dog was unfortunately burned to death. Those who escaped, besides the Lieutenant, were Mrs. Eugenia Ellicott, of Philadelphia, his mother-in-law; Robert Henderson, jr., three years old; Eugenara Jones, colored, fourteen years old, and Mrs. Nannie L. Jones, cook. Mrs. Henderson was not at home, being a patient in Columbia Hospital.

The eighth annual military field mass, to be said in memory of the soldiers, sailors and marines of the United States who were killed on the field of battle in the Civil and Spanish Wars, will be held on the parade grounds of the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn Navy Yard, N.Y., on Memorial Sunday, May 29, at 10:30 in the morning. The celebrant will be the Rev. Matthew C. Gleason, U.S.N., chaplain of the U.S. receiving ship Hancock. The Rev. Dr. John P. Chidwick, who was chaplain of the U.S.S. Maine when that vessel was blown up in the harbor of Havana in 1898, and now president of St. Joseph's Seminary, at Dunwoody, and past national chaplain-in-chief of the Spanish War Veterans, will deliver the oration; the Rev. Father McGranahan, chaplain of the Fire Department of the city of New York, will be the deacon of the mass. The Rev. Francis J. Sullivan, L.I.D., rector of the Police Department of the city of New York, will be sub-deacon. The Rev. John F. Nash, L.I.D., rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart, on Clermont avenue, who for many years ministered to the sailors and marines of the navy yard, which is his district, will be the master of ceremonies. A choir of one hundred voices will be under the direction of Past District Deputy Arthur S. Somers, of the Knights of Columbus, and with orchestra and piano will interpret selections from the masses of Gounod and Haydn. The navy yard band will be heard in a special program arranged for the occasion by the bandmaster. Other bands, including the 69th Regiment, the Police and the Letter Carriers' Band, are to participate in the musical exercises. This service is held under the supervision of Gloucester Naval Camp 5, United Spanish War Veterans, assisted by the Long Island Chapter, K. of C., and is in accordance with the requirements of the national and state organizations of the Spanish War Veterans.

Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary was received in audience by the Emperor at Budapest May 20.

A daughter, Margaret Ellicott Henderson, was born May 17, 1910, at Columbia Hospital, to Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Henderson, U.S.N. Lieutenant Henderson is on duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Capt. Daniel W. Hand, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., on duty at San Francisco, Cal., according to a press despatch from that city on May 26, is to be tried by G.C.M. on the charge that he was intoxicated while on duty.

Major Cornelis De W. Willcox, C.A.C., U.S.A., has been recommended by Senator Bacon to the President for appointment as instructor of modern languages at West Point. Major Willcox is now stationed in Manila.

Miss Betty Poe, daughter of the late Brig. Gen. Orlando M. Poe, U.S.A., who has been spending the winter in Egypt, arrived in New York this week and will join her mother at her summer residence at Coburg, Ontario, Canada.

Brig. Gen. George F. Torney, U.S.A., Surgeon General of the Army, has issued invitations to the closing exercises of the Army Medical School, to be held in the Hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D.C., May 31, at three o'clock.

The memorial and executive committee, Army and Navy Union, U.S.A., garrison of Greater New York, have issued invitations to their memorial services and decoration of graves of veterans of all wars at the U.S. National Cemetery, Jamaica Avenue and Dresden street, Brooklyn, on Memorial Sunday, May 29, at 2:30 p.m. There will also be a parade of veterans and a review.

The Memorial Day program of the Department of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic, in Washington, D.C., was completed May 26. Preceding the principal observance at Arlington there will be a parade of veteran soldiers, escorted by a detail made by Gen. George H. Harries from the National Guard. The organizations to participate in the parade will assemble Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

The court-martial of Lieut. Col. Robert F. Ames, 12th U.S. Inf., according to a cable from Manila, will commence May 31, and the proceedings will be behind closed doors. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of Fort William McKinley, is president of the court. Lieutenant Colonel Ames is charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman and with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

The New York Commandery of the Society of American Wars held its first annual dinner at the Hotel Manhattan, New York city, May 26. The banqueters included Capt. Richard Henry Greene, the commander; Col. Walter B. Hotchkiss, Brig. Gen. Thomas Ward, U.S.A.; Capt. Henry S. Sternberger, Major Clarence W. Smith, Prof. Henry Alfred Todd, Col. Edward S. Fowler, Lieut. Col. Nathaniel Blunt Thurston, Lieut. Col. Francis Hunter Hardie, U.S.A., Major John J. Byrne and Major David Banks, Jr.

Mayor Gaynor, of New York, on May 25 appointed a committee to prepare plans for an "old-fashioned" celebration of July 4, which he has suggested. It is the idea of the Mayor that there should be a more ceremonial celebration of the day, such, for instance, as a parade and a municipal fireworks display at night. The committee includes Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, N.G. N.Y.; Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, U.S.N.; Gen. George B. Loud, U.S.V.; Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith and Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, N.G.N.Y.

Mrs. Thomas S. Phelps, wife of Rear Admiral Phelps, U.S.N., has been spending several weeks at Byron Springs, Cal., where she is enjoying the delightful days. Admiral Phelps, whose duties keep him about the bay for the greater part of the time, has been making weekend trips to Byron Springs. "The Phelps home in Vernon Heights," writes a correspondent, "is a most attractive one, and a genuinely hospitable one. Admiral and Mrs. Phelps and their daughter, the bride of Ensign Glassford, U.S.N., have a host of friends on both sides of the bay. Mrs. Glassford, as Eleanor Phelps, was a popular member of the Friday Night Club and similar exclusive organizations about the bay."

It is not often that a clerk receives such complimentary mention on the floor of the Senate as did Pitman Pulsifer, the editor of the Navy Year Book, during the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill. It was almost entirely upon the statistics gathered by Mr. Pulsifer that the advocates of the two-battleship provision based their arguments. Senator Gallinger, in prefacing a request to insert into the record some statistics from the Year Book, said: "I find, upon looking at the statistics prepared by the well informed and exceedingly accurate author of the Navy Year Book, an indispensable publication, that he has brought the figures up to the present moment." Again, Senator Lodge said: "I ask that a table prepared by Mr. Pulsifer in regard to the navies of the world may be printed in the record in tabular form. This big sheet contains the statistics. It is all given in the narrative form that the Senator from New Hampshire printed this afternoon. But I should like to have it also in tabular form. I think that it would be very useful."

"Lieut. Col. Robert R. Stevens, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., who will be promoted to a full colonelcy in this coming June," says the Hot Springs (Ark.) Daily News of April 23, "has just left for the East after spending a few days at Hot Springs. Colonel Stevens was the able quartermaster at the local Army and Navy Hospital when the government park was laid out. It was due to his exceptional ability as an engineer that the splendid plans for the roads and walks and entrances to the government reservation were carried to successful completion, and which have ever since been the admiration of the visitors and the hobby of the photographer. There is perhaps no subject which is so perpetually photographed as the entrance to the reservation which Colonel Stevens planned and constructed. The Colonel has a host of friends in Hot Springs, and he never fails to pay us a visit when he is in this part of the country. At the present time he is with the government station in San Francisco, and after a faithful service of thirty-seven years he will likely be retired at his own request in the coming July. Colonel Stevens was one of the quartermasters who volunteered for service in the Philippines, and his record as quartermaster has made his name one of honor and repute in the Army circles of the United States. It is the hope of his numerous and loyal friends in our city that when he retires he will come to Hot Springs, and spend the remainder of his days amid the beauties of art and nature which are so lavishly distributed in this famous Valley of the Vapors."

The National Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War concluded their ninth annual convention at the Hotel Astor, New York city, May 21, by the election of officers. Henry M. Duffield,

U.S.V., of Michigan, was elected commander-in-chief, and the other officers elected were: Senior vice commander-in-chief, Major M. Emmet Urell, U.S.V.; junior vice commander-in-chief, Lieut. James P. Parker, of Massachusetts; recorder-in-chief, Major Frank Keck, U.S.V., New York; register-in-chief, Major Samuel F. Armstrong, U.S.V., New York; deputy register-in-chief, Lieut. Edward E. Moseley, Connecticut; treasurer-in-chief, Major George Franklin Shieles, U.S.V., of California; chaplain-in-chief, Capt. Henry A. F. Hoyt, U.S.V., Pennsylvania; council-in-chief, Capt. Milton J. Foreman, U.S.V., of Illinois; Capt. William E. English, U.S.V., of Indiana; Capt. Frank T. Hines, U.S.A., of Utah; Lieut. Col. William Stepford, U.S.V., of Massachusetts; historian-in-chief, Capt. Cassilly Cook, U.S.V., of New York. The convention defeated a plan to take in the second and third sons of members. At present only the eldest son of a member is eligible for membership. If he should die, then the second son, if there be one, becomes eligible. The convention also defeated the plan to take in as members commissioned officers of state Militia who were enlisted men in the Spanish War. A resolution was passed to have added to the list of national commander officers the office of historian-in-chief, and Capt. Cassilly Cook was elected to the new office. It was stated at the convention that Colonel Roosevelt would be made commander-in-chief of the National Encampment of United Spanish War Veterans at the encampment to be held in Denver, Colo., Sept. 6, 7 and 8 next.

THE CASE OF COLONEL WILLIAMS.

Denver, Colo., May 24, 1910.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

My attention has been called to an article on page 1138 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of May 21, 1910, in which you refer to repeated publications in Denver papers regarding Colonel Williams as "presumably inspired by his brother, who is a Denver attorney." This quoted clause refers to the writer, and I beg to inform you that it is wholly without justification in the facts of the case. There has been no publication of any kind in any Denver paper, or other paper, inspired by me, or in any way emanating from me or members of Colonel Williams's family. On the contrary I have steadfastly refused to talk for publication upon Colonel Williams's case. The attitude which I have maintained toward the press throughout this situation is reflected in the article, copy of which I herewith enclose as a clipping from the Denver Republican. Perhaps you may have learned since your last issue that the application of Colonel Williams was not "denied," but was rendered "unnecessary" by the action taken by the War Department favorable to the Colonel.

SYLVESTER G. WILLIAMS.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., May 24, 1910.

Lieut. Comdr. E. L. McCauley, Jr., was host at a delightful dinner at the Country Club Wednesday evening for Mr. and Mrs. Wyndham Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Prescott, Miss Ransome, of Baltimore; Miss Marguerite Taylor, Miss Louise Jones, Mrs. Walter Cutting, Lieutenant Bagley, Captain Browne and Paymaster Higgins. An informal dance followed. Mids. C. E. Reardon entertained at dinner on the U.S.S. Louisiana Monday for Miss Virginia Gray, Miss Wilson, Miss Bagley, Mrs. Vaughan Woodward and the junior officers of the ship. Lieut. S. W. Bogan and Paymr. Ellsworth Van Patten entertained at dinner on the Franklin Wednesday for Constr. and Mrs. Chanty, Miss Harrison, of Morristown, N.J.; Miss Hay, of Raleigh, N.C.; Miss Howard and Miss Kelby, Surgeons Mears and Jenkins and Paymr. F. T. Foxwell. Afterward there was a spirited bowling contest. The officers of the Franklin entertained at dinner Thursday evening, also, for Constr. and Mrs. Chanty, Miss Rowland, of Philadelphia; Miss Jean Cooke and the Misses Voight. The guests later occupied a box at the Granby to witness "The Charity Ball."

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. John Patton gave a bal masque at their home in the yard Tuesday for Miss Elizabeth Marshall. The naval post band rendered a select program. Several of the midshipmen, disguised as girls, added much to the fun, a notable feature being a cakewalk, in which one of them was dressed as a gypsy maiden and another as a commanding officer. Miss Reynolds entertained at cards on the Franklin Wednesday afternoon for her guest, Miss Byrnes, of Newport. There were four tables of bridge, and prizes were awarded Mrs. Louis H. Maxfield, Mrs. Frank Brumby, Mrs. Dillen, Mrs. Walke Truxton, Mrs. Dillon and Miss Helen Dubose. Mrs. Holt Page entertained at cards at the Chesapeake Club, Ocean View, Saturday evening, for Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham, who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Hughes in Norfolk.

Mrs. and Miss Marshall sailed from New York Saturday, via the North German Lloyd, for Genoa, Italy, and will spend the summer abroad. Mids. Donald T. Hunter leaves next week for Baltimore to attend the Kuhns-Nichol wedding, and later to his home, Elgin, Ill. Ensign W. T. Smith is on leave at his home in Fredericksburg. Ensign Russell S. Crenshaw is the guest of relatives in Richmond, Mids. James D. Maloney returned Saturday to his ship, the U.S.S. Louisiana, from leave. Mids. Lucius C. Dunn has returned from a trip to Mississippi. Mrs. Robert H. Woods arrived Monday from Charlottesville, Va., to join Paymaster Woods, who is attached to the U.S.S. Delaware.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., May 21, 1910.

Lieut. Col. Francis H. French, I.G., returned to-day from an inspection trip to Forts Clark and Bliss. Lieut. Col. E. F. Glenn, 23d Inf., visited the fort, en route to his post, Fort McIntosh. Capt. Charles A. Hedekin and family will soon leave for three months' absence from the post to visit different cities in the East and in Canada.

Troops A and D, 3d Cav., have gone to Leon Springs reservation for target practice.

Miss Lucien G. Berry was hostess at closing meeting of the Lower Post Club. A two-course luncheon followed the games. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. J. E. Cusack, Mrs. A. L. Hall and Mrs. Smith.

A telegram received by Mrs. R. H. Russell, of San Antonio, announced the marriage of her daughter, Mrs. M. Grice Jones, in San Francisco, Cal., to Lieut. J. C. Walker, 8th Inf., stationed at Monterey, Cal. Lieutenant Walker recently left Fort Sam Houston for his new post.

The Polo Club at Fort Sam Houston gave the public a great pleasure in witnessing a game, three novel pony races, a lawn party and a band concert. Refreshments were served and music was furnished by the 3d Artillery band.

Brig. Gen. A. L. Myer and staff were present at the beautiful and impressive memorial services for King Edward VII, held by the Texas-British Association in St. Mark's Episcopal Church.

FORT LINCOLN.

Fort Lincoln, N.D., May 28, 1910.

Target season has again come around and everyone is glad that the new range is in operation.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Beebe gave a beautiful dinner this week for Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Herbst, Lieut. and Mrs. Oscar Westover. Lieut. and Mrs. Herbst entertained Major and Mrs. F. A. Dale and Miss Mason at supper Sunday night.

The enlisted men gave a very nice dance Wednesday, May 18.

Major and Mrs. Dale entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Westover at dinner Sunday, May 22. Lieut. R. C. Kirland returned from leave last week.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Chief of Staff—Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss (temporarily).

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate May 23, 1910.

Appointments in the Army.

INFANTRY ARM.

George Marshall Parker, Jr., of Iowa, to be second lieutenant of Infantry, with rank from May 18, 1910.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate May 19, 1910.

INFANTRY ARM.

Second Lieut. Philip H. Bagby to be first lieutenant.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate May 23, 1910.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. William H. Menges to be captain.

Second Lieut. Lewis E. Goodier, Jr., to be first lieutenant.

INFANTRY ARM.

First Lieut. George B. Sharon to be captain.

Second Lieut. Luther R. James to be first lieutenant.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate May 24, 1910.

APPPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

Medical Reserve Corps.

John Holmes Trinder to be first lieutenant.

Edward Clarence Lynch to be first lieutenant.

S.O. MAY 26, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Leave for one month, upon his relief from duty at Fort Preble, Me., is granted Capt. Alfred S. Morgan, C.A.C.

First Lieut. Harry P. Shugerman, M.R.C., is relieved from duty at the Army Medical School, Washington, and will proceed to his home.

S.O. No. 92, April 20, 1910, relating to Capt. Harry C. Williams, 2d Field Art., is revoked.

Leave from May 31 to June 28 is granted Major Charles C. Ballou, 7th Inf.

First Lieut. Edmund B. Iglehart, 30th Inf., is relieved from further treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital. Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, A.G.; Col. Joseph W. Duncan, G.S.; Lieut. Col. Millard F. Waltz, G.S.; Lieut. Col. Henry P. Birningham, M.C.; Major Charles R. Reynolds, M.C., and Capt. Edward Carpenter, C.A.C., members and recorder of the Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., will proceed to Annapolis, Md., for the purpose of conducting the examination of 1st Lieut. Edmund B. Iglehart, 3d Inf.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Signal Corps are ordered, to take effect July 1, 1910, except where otherwise specified: Capt. C. F. Hartman from Fort Leavenworth to Fort D. A. Russell for command of Co. I, Sig. Corps; Capt. R. J. Burt from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Omaha. Capt. W. L. Clarke from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Omaha, as officer in charge of the Signal Corps and general supply depot, relieving Capt. George S. Gibbs. Captain Clarke, in addition to his other duties, will assume charge of construction work at Fort Omaha, relieving Captain Gibbs. Capt. Henry W. Stamford from Fort Leavenworth to the Presidio of San Francisco as commander of Co. E, Signal Corps. Capt. Charles S. Wallace from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Wood. Capt. Alder C. Knowles from Fort Leavenworth, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order. He will proceed to Seattle not later than Aug. 1, thence to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, relieving Capt. Mack C. Cunningham. Captain Cunningham upon being thus relieved will proceed to Seattle and await further orders. Major Daniel J. Carr from Fort Wood, N.Y., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to Omaha not later than June 20, for duty as chief signal officer, and as commanding officer of the post of Fort Omaha, relieving Lieut. Col. William A. Glassford, Lieutenant Colonel Glassford upon being thus relieved will proceed to Chicago for duty as chief signal officer.

Capt. William B. Cochran, 24th Inf., now at Watertown will repair to Washington at once for conference with the Assistant Secretary of War in regard to the purchase of a camp site at Pine Plains, N.Y., returning to Watertown, via Governors Island, for consultation with the commander.

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: 1st Lieut. James M. Burroughs from the 12th to the 2d Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Frank E. Sidman from the 2d to the 12th Cavalry. Lieutenant Burroughs will remain on duty at his present station until further orders.

The following named officers are detailed for duty at the camp of instruction to be held at Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 15 to Sept. 15, 1910: Capt. Conrad S. Babcock, 1st Cav.; Capt. Albert N. McClure, 4th Cav.; Capt. Daniel F. Craig, 4th Field Art.; 1st Lieut. John Watson, 8th Cav.; Henry Gibbons, 9th Cav.; Eben Swift, Jr., 11th Cav.; Charles G. Mortimer, 3d Field Art.; Donald C. Cubbison, 1st Field Art.; Edwin Del Smith, 4th Field Art.; John H. Howard, 9th Cav., and John W. Downer, 3d Field Art.; 2d Lieuts. Carl Boyd, 3d Cav.; Stephen W. Winfree, 9th Cav.; Hugh H. Broadhurst, 15th Cav., and John G. Quekemeyer, 5th Cav.

The following officers are detailed for duty at the camp of instruction at Gettysburg: Capt. William R. Dashiel, 2d Inf.; Capt. Edgar A. Fry, 13th Inf.; Capt. Ralph B. Parrott, 27th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Samuel R. Gleaves, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Ronald E. Fisher, 14th Cav.

Capt. Edward A. Shuttleworth, 2d Inf., in addition to his other duties, will assume charge of construction work at Fort Thomas, Ky., relieving Capt. John H. Wholley, 2d Inf. Leave for one month, about July 1, is granted 1st Lieut. John Scott, 4th Inf.

Capt. Harry B. Jordan, O.D., is detailed as chief ordnance officer of the camp of instruction at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

Previous order is amended to grant leave for two months, to take effect upon arrival in the United States, to 2d Lieut. William S. Weeks, 4th Inf.

Leave for one month and eight days is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Coles, O.D.

The following transfers at request of officers concerned are ordered: 1st Lieut. Robert L. Weeks from the 10th to the 16th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Jesse Gaston from the 18th to the 10th Infantry.

G.O. 89, MAY 18, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—So much of Par. 2, G.O. No. 79, W.D., May 3, 1910, as provides that the band and battery F, 5th F.A., shall proceed by marching from station to camp at Sparta, Wis., is modified so as to direct those organizations to proceed by rail.

II.—When organizations or individual enlisted men are ordered for service in the Philippine Islands service caps will not be taken.

III.—Officers and enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Reserve will wear on the left side of the campaign hat a badge in the form of a red shield charged with the Coast Artillery Corps device in gilt, all to conform to the seal pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. When the campaign hat is not worn the badge may be worn on the left breast of the coat immediately above the line prescribed for other badges and medals.

IV.—Amends Par. 273, Manual for the Medical Department, 1906, relating to returns.

G.O. 92, MAY 18, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.

1. So much of Par. 6, G.O. No. 63, W.D., April 15, 1910, as provides that the headquarters and three troops, 1st Cavalry, from Fort Walla Walla, Wash., and one troop, 1st Cavalry, Boise Barracks, Ia., shall proceed to the camp of instruction to be held at American Lake, Wash., is modified so as to direct the headquarters and four troops, 1st Cav.,

from Fort Walla Walla to proceed at the proper time to the camp at American Lake.

The troop of the 1st Cavalry at Boise Barracks, Io., referred to in the preceding paragraph, will proceed by rail to Fort Walla Walla in time to arrive there before the departure therefrom of the regular garrison for the camp of instruction at American Lake, for station there until the return of the regular garrison, when the troop will return by marching to Boise Barracks.

By order of the Secretary of War:

TASKER H. BLISS, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

CIR. 10, MAY 12, 1910, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Announces that a veterinary field hospital will be established at the maneuver camp at Leon Springs, Tex., upon the organization of the camp, it will be under the general supervision of the camp commander, and under the direct supervision and control of Vein, Fred B. Gage, 3d Field Art., who is designated as veterinarian in charge.

G.O. 45, MAY 16, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.

Capt. Salmon F. Dutton, commissary, having reported in person this date, is announced as chief commissary of the Department, relieving Capt. Jacob E. Bloom, commissary.

G.O. 61, MAY 14, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Lieut. Col. Charles W. Foster, 2d F.A., is detailed as in charge of the once of the chief ordnance officer of the department during the temporary absence of Major Archibald Campbell, C.A.C., Chief O.O.

G.O. 24, MAY 13, 1910, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Par. I, G.O. No. 23, c.s., these headquarters, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

The headquarters, held and staff, band and Battery F, 5th Field Art., will proceed by rail for firing practice and appropriate field exercises to the maneuver tract at Sparta, Wis., in time to reach there on June 1, 1910, pursuant to the provisions of G.O. No. 79, W.D., May 3, 1910.

First Lieut. Harry B. Williams, M.R.C., will accompany band and Battery F.

G.O. 26, MAY 10, 1910, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

First Lieut. Otho E. Micnichols, 16th Inf., is relieved as Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department and will transfer all records and property pertaining to that once to 1st Lieut. A. La Rue Christie, 8th Inf., aide-de-camp, who is appointed Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department.

Battery E, 5th F.A., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will proceed by rail for firing practice and appropriate field exercises to the maneuver tract at Sparta, Wis., in time to reach there on June 1, 1910.

First Lieut. John R. Bradley, M.R.C., will report at the proper time to the commanding officer, Battery E, 5th F.A., for duty with the command.

G.O. 27, MAY 11, 1910, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Major Clement A. F. Flager, C.E., having reported, is announced as Chief Engineer Officer of the Department, relieving Major Edward H. Schulz, C.E.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Leave for fifteen days, about June 8, 1910, is granted Brig. Gen. Frederick K. Ward. (May 23, W.D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. T. H. BLISS, ACTING CHIEF.

Lieut. Col. George T. Bartlett, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff, in charge of instruction at camps of instruction for officers of the Militia in this department, will proceed at the proper time to St. Augustine, Fla., and supervise the exercises at the camp of instruction to be held at that place May 16 to 20, inclusive, 1910. Upon completion of this duty Lieutenant Colonel Bartlett will proceed to the State Rife Range, Camp Williamson, Miss., and supervise the exercises at the camp of instruction to be held at that place May 23 to 27, 1910, and will then return to his proper station. (May 11, D.G.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. F. AINSWORTH, A.G.

Leave for three months, about July 13, 1910, is granted Major Chase W. Kennedy, A.G. (May 23, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Capt. Daniel W. Arnold, Q.M., now at San Francisco, will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for duty in charge of the office of Chief Quartermaster of that department, relieving Col. J. Estcourt Sawyer, A.Q.M.G. (May 21, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Frank B. Moore, Fort Jay, N.Y., will be sent to the post of San Juan, Porto Rico, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Langdon Gilmore, who will be sent to Fort Jay N.Y., for duty. (May 19, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Post Comsy. Sergt. Robert L. Klune, now at Brooklyn, N.Y., having expressed a desire to relinquish the unexpired portion of his furlough, will be sent to the recruit depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (May 23, W.D.)

So much of Par. 21, S.O. 112, W.D., May 13, 1910, as relates to Post Comsy. Sergt. James T. MacDonald, is revoked. (May 25, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Reuben L. Fain, Fort Wingate, N.M., when his services are required will be sent to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. When the services of Sergeant Fain are no longer required at that camp he will be returned to his proper station. (May 25, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. James M. Clifton, camp of instruction, Sparta, Wis., will report June 1, 1910, to the C.O., Artillery camp at that place, for duty. (May 25, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Louis Lemmer upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (May 25, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

First Lieut. John S. Lambie, Jr., M.C., is relieved from further duty in the Philippines Division and upon his arrival at San Francisco on the transport Sherman will report in person to the medical superintendent, Army Transport Service, for reassignment to duty as transport surgeon of the Sherman, with station at San Francisco, Cal. (May 21, W.D.)

Major Louis T. Hess, M.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth and will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty, relieving Major Leigh A. Fuller, M.C., who will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (May 20, W.D.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Eben C. Hill, M.C., is extended one month on account of sickness. (May 20, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Frank R. Keefer, M.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to West Point, N.Y., about Aug. 10, 1910, for duty as surgeon and professor of military hygiene, relieving Lieut. Col. Charles M. Gandy, M.C. (May 20, W.D.)

Capt. William P. Woodall, M.C., is assigned to the command of the one-half of Co. A, Hospital Corps, which is to participate in the camp of instruction at Fort D. A. Russell Target and Maneuver Reservation, Wyo., and Fort Riley, Kas., July 18 to Sept. 15, 1910, and will accompany the command to those places and return to Fort D. A. Russell, where he will resume his proper duties. (May 23, W.D.)

The following assignments of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered: Col. William W. Gray, upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for duty as chief surgeon. Major Jere B. Clayton, upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks for duty. Capt. Clarence H. Connor, after arrival at San Francisco, and upon the expiration of the leave granted him, will proceed to Fort Bragg for duty. (May 23, W.D.)

Capt. Perry L. Boyer, M.C., having reported on May 14, is assigned to temporary duty as attending surgeon at these headquarters, with station in San Francisco, relieving Capt. Ernest G. Bingham, M.C., from that duty. Captain Boyer will also proceed at the proper time to Fort Mason for temporary duty as post surgeon to relieve Captain Bingham. (May 17, D. Cal.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Macy, M.C. (May 25, W.D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Leave for twenty-four days, to take effect about May 20, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Albert L. Miller, M.R.C., Fort Meade, S.D. (May 14, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. Harry H. Van Kirk, M.R.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Levee, Me., to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, Cal., and take the transport to sail from that place about Aug. 5, 1910, for the Philippine Islands, for duty. (May 23, W.D.)

The following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are relieved from duty at the posts designated after their respective names, to take effect at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail from that place about Oct. 5, 1910, for the Philippine Islands, for duty. 1st Lieut. Francis M. Wall, Fort Macie, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. William J. Enders, Fort Greble, R.I. (May 23, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 15, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. William O. Cuttiffe, M.R.C., Fort McIntosh, Tex. (May 12, D.T.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. Guy Wyrick, H.C., now at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent at once to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty with Co. A, Hospital Corps. (May 23, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Edward A. Lovelly, Jr., H.C., General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., will be sent at once to Fort Macie, N.Y., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Reginald E. Taylor, H.C., who will be sent to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (May 23, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class August Breitsprecher, H.C., is relieved from duty at San Juan, P.R., and will be sent to Governors Island, N.Y., and will be granted four months' furlough. (May 23, D.E.)

So much of Par. 30, S.O. 92, W.D., May 17, 1910, as relates to Sergt. 1st Class Henry Roepke, H.C., is revoked. (May 25, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Henry Roepke, H.C., now at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent at once to Omaha, Neb., for temporary duty in his office until July 15, 1910. (May 25, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.M.G.

Capt. Edwin M. Supplee, paymaster, having reported on May 18, is assigned to duty as assistant to the chief paymaster of the department, with station in New York city. (May 20, D.E.)

Major Pierre C. Stevens, paymaster, is detailed for duty as chief paymaster of the camp of instruction to be held at Gettysburg, Pa., during the month of July, 1910. (May 20, W.D.)

Capt. Fred C. Doyle, paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Colorado, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, Cal., and take the transport to sail from that place on or about Sept. 5, 1910, for the Philippine Islands, for duty. (May 20, W.D.)

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 71, March 26, 1910, W.D., as directs Capt. Harold Hammond, paymaster, to sail from Manila, about Aug. 15, 1910, is amended so as to direct that officer to proceed on the transport to sail on or about Sept. 15, 1910. (May 20, W.D.)

Capt. Edwin M. Supplee, paymaster, is relieved from further duty and station at Omaha, Neb., effective May 15, 1910. (May 12, D. Mo.)

Capt. Eleutherios H. Cooke, paymr., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., and report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of San Diego, for duty on his staff during the joint Army and Militia coast defense exercises to be held in that district during the month of June, 1910. (May 17, D. Cal.)

Major Ernest V. Smith, paymr., will proceed at the proper time to Presidio of San Francisco and report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of San Francisco, for duty on his staff during the joint Army and Militia coast defense exercises to be held in that district during the month of June, 1910. (May 17, D. Cal.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. L. MARSHALL, C.E.

Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, C.E., and Major Edgar Russell, S.C., are detailed as Engineer officer and Chief Signal officer, respectively, of the camp of instruction to be held at Chickamauga Park, Ga. (May 25, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

So much of Par. 18, S.O. 84, April 11, 1910, W.D., as directs Lieut. Col. Frank E. Hobbs, O.D., to take station at Davenport, Ia., is revoked. (May 19, W.D.)

Leave for two months, with permission to go beyond the sea is granted Col. Stanhope E. Blunt, O.D., about July 13, 1910. (May 21, W.D.)

Major Tracy C. Dickson, O.D., is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to the Isthmus of Panama and report to the chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission for duty with that commission. (May 24, W.D.)

Major William A. Phillips, O.D., is relieved from detail in that department, to take effect July 1, 1910, and is detailed as a major in the Ordnance Department, to take effect July 1, 1910. (May 24, W.D.)

The following officers of the Ordnance Department are detailed as captains in the Ordnance Department, to take effect July 1, 1910, to complete a period of four years' detail in that department: 1st Lieuts. Charles G. Mettler, Joseph J. Pelot, Morgan L. Brett, Richard H. Somers, Thomas L. Coles and John B. Rose. (May 24, W.D.)

Capt. William I. Westervelt, O.D., is attached to the 6th Field Artillery, to take effect July 1, 1910. Upon the expiration of the leave granted him Captain Westervelt will proceed to Fort Riley for duty as a member of the Field Artillery Board, with station at Fort Riley. (May 24, W.D.)

By direction of the President, the following officers are relieved from detail in the Ordnance Department, to take effect June 30, 1910: Capts. Edward M. Shinkle, Charles M. Allen, James B. Dillard, David C. Seagrave and John Lund. Captain Allen is attached to the 1st Field Artillery, to take effect July 1, 1910. He will proceed at the proper time to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. Captain Seagrave is attached to the 3d Field Artillery, to take effect July 1, 1910. He will report by letter to the C.O., 3d Field Art., for assignment to duty with that portion of the regiment stationed at Fort Myer, and will proceed at the proper time to Fort Myer, and will be relieved of his present duties and will proceed to the 1st Field Artillery camp of instruction for ten days in the methods of examining recruits, and at the expiration of this period will proceed to Savannah, Ga., and enter upon recruiting duty, relieving Capt. James M. Love, Jr., 15th Inf., recruiting officer, on Aug. 15, 1910. Captain Love will join his regiment. (May 24, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Harry E. Hobbs, O.D., to take station at Davenport, Ia., and report in person to the C.O., 15th Inf., for duty on or about Sept. 1, 1910. (May 24, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. McCLEERNAND.

Leave for two months, to take effect about July 31, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Walter F. Martin, 2d Cav., recruiting officer. (May 25, W.D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. JOSEPH H. DORST.

Sick leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Abbott Boone, 3d Cav. (May 16, D.T.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

Col. Walter S. Schuyler, 5th Cav., having completed the

duties assigned to him, will return to his proper station. (May 20, W.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Baer, 6th Cav., is extended fourteen days. (May 14, D. Mo.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

Chaplain Andrew C. Murphy, 7th Cav., is transferred to the 5th Field Art., and will join the regiment to which he is transferred. (May 23, W.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

First Lieut. J. S. Young, 9th Cav., is relieved from duty at the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, West Raleigh, N.C., Aug. 6, and will then join his regiment. (May 21, W.D.)

At the request of the officer concerned, so much of Par. 11, S.O. 92, April 20, 1910, W.D., as relates to Capt. Wallace M. Craigie, 9th Cav., is revoked. (May 21, W.D.)

First Sergt. John Cooper, Troop D, 9th Cav., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (May 25, W.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. S. W. DODD.

First Lieut. Edmond R. Tompkins, 11th Cav., is detailed as Q.M. for the camp of U.S. troops at the military tournament to be held at Nashville, Tenn., June 19 to 26, 1910. (May 9, D.G.)

First Lieut. Creed F. Cox, 11th Cav., will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty about June 20, 1910, during the camp of instruction for Infantry officers of the Militia to be held at that post June 20 to 25, 1910. (May 25, W.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Chief Musician Ferdinand Angelsberg, band, 13th Cav., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (May 25, W.D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. W. JONES.

Leave for one month, about May 29, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Edgar M. Whiting, 10th Cav. (May 20, D.E.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES PARKER.

First Lieut. Edmond R. Tompkins, 11th Cav., is detailed as Q.M. for the camp of U.S. troops at the military tournament to be held at Nashville, Tenn., June 19 to 26, 1910. (May 9, D.G.)

First Lieut. Creed F. Cox, 11th Cav., will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty about June 20, 1910, during the camp of instruction for Infantry officers of the Militia to be held at that post June 20 to 25, 1910. (May 25, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

First Lieut. George E. Price, 14th Cav., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will join his regiment in the Philippines Division. (May 25, W.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Leave for four months, about Aug. 13, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. George M. Russell, 15th Cav. (May 20, W.D.)

Col. Joseph Garrard, 15th Cav., will proceed about Aug. 15, 1910, to Camp Perry, Ohio, on business pertaining to the National Rifle Association of America, and upon the completion of this will return to his proper station. (May 19, W.D.)

First Lieut. Christian Briand, 15th Cav., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed at the proper time to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report on Aug. 1, 1910, to the C.O. of the camp of instruction to be held at the military tournament to be held at that place on or about Sept. 1, 1910, to the 10th Inf. (May 24, W.D.)

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.

Leave for three months, about July 15, 1910, is granted Capt. Richard H. McMaster, 2d Field Art. (May 19, W.D.)

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. W. TAYLOR.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Harry E. Reed, 2d Field Art., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (May 18, D. Col.)

Capt. Harry C. Williams, 2d F.A., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed at the proper time to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report on Aug. 1, 1910, for instructions for ten days in the methods of examining recruits, and at the expiration of this period will proceed to Savannah, Ga., and enter upon recruiting duty, relieving Capt. James M. Love, Jr., 15th Inf., recruiting officer, on Aug. 15, 1910. Captain Love will join his regiment. (May 24, W.D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

Leave for three months, about July 15, 1910, is granted Capt. Cleveland C. Lansing, 4th Field Art. (May 19, W.D.)

structions for ten days, and at the expiration of this period will proceed to Helena, Mont., and enter upon recruiting duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Robert O. Ragsdale, 3d Inf., recruiting officer, on Aug. 15, 1910. Lieutenant Ragsdale will proceed to join his regiment in the Philippine Islands. (May 24, W.D.)

First Lieut. Nathaniel P. Rogers, Jr., C.A.C., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed at the proper time to Fort Slocum, N.Y., on Aug. 1, 1910, for instructions for ten days in the methods of examining recruits, and at the expiration of this period will proceed to Roanoke, Va., relieving 1st Lieut. Edwin J. Bracken, 8th Inf., who will join his regiment. (May 24, W.D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are detailed as captains in the Ordnance Department, to take effect July 1, 1910, for a period of four years: Capt. Jesse C. Nicholls, 1st Lieuts. Lucian B. Moody and Earl McFarland. (May 24, W.D.)

Master Gun. Edmund P. Hall, C.A.C., Fort De Soto, Fla., will be sent about June 8, 1910, to Fort Dade, Fla., for duty. (May 20, W.D.)

First Lieut. Robert O. Edwards, C.A.C., Fort Caswell, N.C., is granted leave for twenty days, about June 1, 1910. (May 9, D.G.)

First Lieut. John E. Mort, C.A.C., Fort Moultrie, S.C., is granted leave for two months, about June 5, 1910. (May 9, D.G.)

Second Lieut. William S. Fulton, C.A.C., Fort Barrancas, Fla., is granted leave for ten days, about June 3, 1910. (May 9, D.G.)

Major James A. Shipton, C.A.C., will proceed from Jackson Barracks, La., as soon as practicable to Galveston, Tex., and make the layout of the new armory of the company of coast artillery of the state of Texas at that place. (May 10, D.G.)

Capt. Frank K. Fergusson, C.A.C., coast defense officer of the department, will proceed to Fort Barry, Fort Baker, Fort Miley and Presidio of San Francisco, between May 17 and June 7, 1910, when practice is held, for the purpose of acting as umpire of Coast Artillery target practice at those posts. (May 17, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, about July 1, 1910, is granted Capt. James F. Brady, C.A.C., Presidio of San Francisco. (May 18, D. Cal.)

The following changes in the assignment of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: First Lieut. William H. Peck from the 78th Co. to the 79th Co., and will as soon as practicable join the company to which he is transferred. First Lieut. Royal K. Greene is transferred from the 79th Co. to the 21st Co., and will join the company to which he is transferred upon the arrival at Fort Caswell of 1st Lieut. William H. Peck. First Lieut. Thomas A. Terry is relieved from assignment to the 21st Co. and placed on the unassigned list. Upon the arrival at Fort Howard, Md., of 1st Lieut. Royal K. Greene, Lieutenant Terry will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of Baltimore, for duty on his staff. First Lieut. John E. Munroe, now unassigned, is assigned to the 103d Co., and upon being relieved from his present duties by 1st Lieut. Thomas A. Terry will join company to which assigned. The officer who shall be assigned to duty as quartermaster at Fort Howard, Md., to relieve Lieutenant Munroe will, in addition to his other duties, assume charge of construction work at that post, relieving Lieutenant Munroe of that duty. (May 24, W.D.)

Sergt. Major (Senior Grade) William R. Sprague, Coast Artillery School Detachment, will proceed to Albany, N.Y., for the purpose of taking Course A at the New York State Library Summer School, from June 1 to June 21, 1910, and upon completion of this duty will return to his proper station at Fort Monroe, Va. (May 24, Coast Art. School.)

So much of Par. 21, S.O. 52, March 4, 1910, W.D., as relates to Capt. Willis G. Peace, C.A.C., is revoked. (May 25, W.D.)

Capt. Edward D. Powers, C.A.C., will report in person on Aug. 29, 1910, to the commandant of the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of taking the regular course at that school. (May 25, W.D.)

So much of Par. 27, S.O. 68, March 23, 1910, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Louis L. Pendleton, C.A.C., is amended to read as follows: First Lieut. Louis L. Pendleton, C.A.C., now unassigned, is assigned to the 165th Co., to take effect July 1, 1910, and will proceed on that date to join the company to which assigned. (May 25, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Harold J. Wingfield, junior grade, C.A.C., Fort Preble, Me., will be sent as soon as practicable to Fort McKinley, Me., for duty. (May 25, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. McGUNNEGLE.

Second Lieut. Franklin L. Whitley, 1st Inf., to proceed to Seaview, Wash., instead of Oak Point, Wash., accompanied by a detachment of eight men from Co. F, 2d Battalion of Engineers. (May 16, D. Col.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Capt. William A. Kent, 2d Inf., is detailed to inspect seven companies of the Kentucky Militia recently mustered in and will proceed at the proper time to the following places to make the inspections as indicated: Vine Grove, Ky., Co. F, 3d Inf., June 6; Grayson, Ky., Co. A, 2d Inf., June 7; Booneville, Ky., Co. I, 2d Inf., June 8; West Liberty, Ky., Co. L, 2d Inf., June 9; Harlan, Ky., Co. B, 2d Inf., June 11; Barboursville, Ky., 1st Separate Co., June 13; and Jackson, Ky., Co. F, 2d Inf., June 14, 1910. (May 16, D. Lakes.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

First Lieut. Robert O. Ragsdale, 3d Inf., will be relieved from recruiting duty at Helena, Mont., Aug. 15, 1910, and will join his regiment in the Philippines. (May 24, W.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

First Sergt. Frank Weik, Co. M, 7th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 19, W.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES W. MASON.

Capt. William F. Creary, 8th Inf., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will repair to San Francisco and report to the general superintendent, Army Transport Service, June 1, 1910, for duty as quartermaster of the transport Buford for the contemplated trip to Alaska and return. (May 16, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Edwin J. Bracken, 8th Inf., will be relieved from recruiting duty at Roanoke, Va., Aug. 1, 1910, and will then join his regiment. (May 24, 1910.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Leave for two months, upon his relief from recruiting duty, is granted 1st Lieut. Herbert L. Evans, 9th Inf., recruiting officer. (May 19, W.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Leave for three months and twenty-one days, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 2d Lieut. Ernest B. Smalley, 10th Inf., to take effect upon his promotion to the grade of first lieutenant. (May 20, W.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

First Sergt. Richard Hart, Co. G, 12th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 23, W.D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

The sick leave granted Major Dwight E. Holley, 15th Inf., is extended one month. (May 20, W.D.)

Capt. James M. Love, Jr., 15th Inf., will be relieved from recruiting duty Aug. 15 at Savannah, Ga., and will then join his regiment. (May 24, W.D.)

First Sergt. William A. Albrecht, Co. F, 15th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 24, W.D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. CORNELIUS GARDENER.

Lieut. Col. Richard H. Wilson, 16th Inf., Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., will on May 28, next, report to Major Robert N. Winn, M.C., at that post, for the purpose of undergoing the physical examination. Unless the medical officer certifies that Lieutenant Colonel Wilson cannot, without seriously endangering his health, take the physical test prescribed, he will take the test in riding, beginning on May 30, 1910. He will be accompanied by Major Robert N. Winn, M.C. (May 17, D.T.)

Leave for twenty days, about May 15, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. George H. White, 16th Inf., Fort Crook. (May 11, D. Mo.)

Leave for twenty-five days, about May 15, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Oliver S. Wood, 16th Inf. (May 12, D.T.)

Leave for twenty days, about May 15, 1910, is granted Capt. Eldred D. Warfield, 16th Inf., Fort Crook. (May 11, D. Mo.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

First Sergt. Matthew Mahoney, Co. C, 17th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 23, W.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

First Lieut. Arthur P. Watts, 18th Inf., will be relieved from recruiting duty on Aug. 15, 1910, at Duluth, Minn., and will join his regiment. (May 24, W.D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. WOOD.

Comsy. Sergt. Joseph Brown, 19th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 19, W.D.)

Drum Major John Sullivan, band, 19th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 19, W.D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

First Sergt. August Ulschofer, Co. E, 20th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 21, W.D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Par. 19, S.O. 112, W.D., May 13, 1910, relating to Capt. Charles R. Howland, 21st Inf., is revoked. (May 25, W.D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED C. SHARPE.

Major Clarence E. Dentler, 23d Inf., officer in charge of the general scheme of instruction of infantry officers of the Militia in this department, will proceed on June 1 to Camp Mabry, Austin, Tex., for the purpose of preparing and taking charge of the camp of instruction to be held thereat June 6-11, 1910. (May 10, D.T.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM PAULDING.

First Lieut. Ira F. Fravel, 24th Inf., is relieved from duty as professor of military science and tactics at the Oklahoma Agricultural College, Stillwater, Okla., to take effect Aug. 1, 1910. (May 24, W.D.)

Capt. George E. Thorne, 24th Inf., will proceed to Mount Gretna, Pa., and return to these headquarters, for the purpose of being present and delivering a lecture at the camp of instruction for the infantry officers of that state, May 19-23, 1910. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Leave for five days, about June 15, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Fred W. Bugbee, 25th Inf., recruiting officer. (May 23, W.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM P. EVANS.

First Sergt. George W. Smith, Co. L, 25th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 24, W.D.)

Capt. Samuel P. Lyon, 25th Inf., will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., and report in person to the C.O. of that post. (May 25, W.D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.

Capt. Paul H. McCook, 26th Inf., is relieved from duty at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., and from further duty on general recruiting service, and will join his regiment. (May 23, W.D.)

Sick leave for two months is granted Major L. L. Durfee, 26th Inf., Fort Brady, Mich. (May 13, D. Lakes.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Charles G. Bickham, 27th Inf., to take effect upon his return to Fort Sheridan, Ill., from Fort Leavenworth. (May 16, D. Lakes.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. K. EVANS.

Col. Robert K. Evans, 28th Inf., will repair to Washington, D.C., on business pertaining to the National Match for 1910, and return to his proper station. (May 19, W.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. K. BAILEY.

On completion of the camp of instruction at Mount Gretna, Pa., 1st Lieut. Townsend Whelen, 29th Inf., will proceed to these headquarters for duty in connection with correcting map problems. (May 18, D.E.)

RETIRING OFFICERS.

Leave for four days, about May 31, 1910, is granted Capt. Mason M. Maxon, retired, recruiting officer. (May 23, W.D.)

Col. John Tweedale, retired, is relieved from the further operation of Par. 43, S.O. 158, July 7, 1908, W.D., assigning him to active duty and designating him as a member and secretary of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission. He will proceed to his home. (May 20, W.D.)

Major Charles B. Ewing, retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty. He is detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, and report in person on June 15, 1910, for instruction for ten days in the methods of examining recruits, and at the expiration of this period will proceed to Little Rock, Ark., relieving 1st Lieut. William S. Wood, 4th Field Art., recruiting officer, who will join his regiment. (May 23, W.D.)

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

The following officers will proceed at the proper time to Fort Riley, Kas., and report not later than May 30, 1910, for duty at the camp of instruction to be established there in June, 1910, and upon the completion will return to their proper stations: Capt. Frank E. Hopkins, 1st Field Art.; Capt. Charles M. Bunker, 4th Field Art., and 1st Lieut. Dennis H. Currie, 4th Field Art. (May 20, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed for duty at the officers' school of the Militia of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, July 10 to 17, 1910: Capt. Harry A. Smith, 7th Inf.; Henry A. Hanigan, 23d Inf., and Charles N. Murphy, 13th Inf. (May 21, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed for duty with the Militia of Wisconsin at the annual encampment to be held at Camp Douglas, Wis., July 9 to 29, 1910: Major John F. Morrison, General Staff; Capt. James Justice, 19th Inf.; Capt. Robert H. Westcott, 11th Inf.; Capt. Laurance Angel, Porto Rico Regiment. Major Morrison upon the conclusion of the staff ride will proceed from Atlanta, Ga., to Camp Douglas, Wis., and report in person on or about July 8, 1910, for duty. Captains Justice, Westcott and Angel will proceed at the proper time from Fort Leavenworth to Camp Douglas and report on or about July 8, 1910, for duty. Upon the conclusion of the encampment Major Morrison will return to his proper station and Captains Justice, Westcott and Angel will proceed to Leon Springs, Texas, and report in person about July 31, 1910, for duty. (May 21, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed for duty at the camp of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers of the Militia of Missouri to be held at Nevada, Mo., July 2 to 17, 1910: Capt. James A. Lynch, 28th Inf.; Capt. Edgar T. Collins, 6th Inf.; Capt. Robert McCleave, 2d Inf. (May 23, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed for duty at Camp Benjamin Harrison June 20 to 25, 1910: Capt. Dwight E. Aultman, 5th Field Art.; Charles E. Stodder, 9th Cav.; Harvey W. Miller, 13th Inf.; George F. Baltzell, 5th Inf.; Tenney Ross, 3d Inf.; and Willey Howell, 6th Inf. (May 23, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed for duty at the camp of instruction for Infantry officers of the Militia at Camp Benjamin Harrison July 18 to 23, 1910: Capt. Truman O. Murphy, 19th Inf.; Harry A. Smith, 7th Inf.; Le Roy Eltinge, 15th Cav.; George F. Baltzell, 5th Inf.; Tenney Ross, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Walter Krueger, 23d Inf. The officers named will proceed at the proper time to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty. (May 23, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed for duty at the camp of instruction to be held at Chickamauga Park, Ga.: Capts. James B. Hughes, 4th Cav.; Hansford L. Threlkeld, 10th Inf.; Lincoln F. Kilbourne, 26th Inf.; Americus Mitchell, 5th Inf.; Frank M. Savage, 15th Inf.; Stephen M. Kochersperger, 2d Cav.; James H. Bradford, Jr., 19th Inf.; George E. Mitchell, S.C.;

Cleveland C. Lansing, 4th F.A.; Arthur M. Shipp, 20th Inf. The officers named will proceed at the proper time to Chickamauga Park and report in person on or about July 1, 1910. (May 25, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed as instructors of Infantry officers of the Militia of Texas, and will report in person to Major Clarence E. Dentler, 23d Inf., officer in charge of the general scheme of instruction at Camp Mabry, Austin, Tex., for duty on June 1: Capt. William H. Waldron, 23d Inf., Fort Bliss; Capt. Willis P. Coleman, 4th Inf., Fort Sam Houston; 1st Lieut. Stephen O. Fuqua, 23d Inf., Fort Clark; 1st Lieut. John R. Brewer, 23d Inf., Fort McIntosh, and 1st Lieut. George S. Wallace, M.R.C., Fort Sam Houston. (May 10, D.T.)

DETAILED TO ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following officers, detailed in the Ordnance Department to take effect July 1, 1910, will proceed at the proper time to New York city, take station at that place for duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, New Jersey: 1st Lieut. Earl McFarland, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Harry K. Rutherford, C.A.C.; 2d Lieuts. Lawrence W. McIntosh, 6th Cav.; William E. Dunn, 3d Field Art.; James H. Burns, 1st Field Art.; Richard E. Cummins, 14th Cav., and Creedy C. Shepard, C.A.C. (May 21, W.D.)

ARMY SIGNAL SCHOOL.

The following officers are detailed to enter the next class at the Army Signal School, and will report in person to the commandant of that school at Fort Leavenworth on Aug. 15, 1910, for duty accordingly: 1st Lieuts. Daniel D. Tompkins, 9th Cav; William N. Michel, 4th F.A.; Leonard J. Mygatt, 5th Inf., and George R. Guid, 8th Inf.; Capt. Henry S. Wygant, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Ira F. Fravel, 24th Inf., and Oliver F. Robinson, 28th Inf. (May 24, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: First Lieut. Walter Harvey from the 16th Infantry to the 22d Infantry; 1st Lieut. David A. Henkes from the 22d Infantry to the 16th Infantry. Each of the officers named will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. Lieutenant Henkes will remain on duty at his present station until the arrival of the 16th Infantry at its stations in Alaska, when he will join the company to which he may be assigned. (May 24, W.D.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. George A. Zinn, C.E., Major John D. Barrette, C.A.C., and Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., Q.M., is appointed to meet at Fort McKinley, Me., at the call of the senior member of the board, for the purpose of considering the question of the adoption of a system of tramways and roads to form a means of transportation between batteries, wharves, etc., at Fort McKinley.

The troops at Fort Thomas, Ky., will hold their target practice this season on the range of Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. The band, 2d Infantry, will hold revolver range practice at Fort Thomas. One Battalion, 2d Infantry, will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison range so as to commence practice on or about June 2, and upon completion thereof will return to Fort Thomas; the other battalion will then proceed to the range, hold its practice and return to Fort Thomas upon the completion thereof. Practice must be completed before departure of the 2d Infantry for the camp of instruction at Gettysburg, Pa. The movement to Fort Benjamin Harrison and return to Fort Thomas will be by rail. (May 13, D. Lakes.)

PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal.	Leave S.F.	Due at Honolulu about	Due at Guam about	Due at Manila about	Lay days at Manila
Transport.	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 27	May 3	12
Sheridan	May 5	May 13	May 27	Jun. 2	12
Logan	Jun. 6	Jun. 13	Jun. 28	July 3	12
Sherman	July 5	July 13	July 27	Aug. 2	13
Sheridan	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 27	Sept. 2	13
Logan	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	12
Sherman	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 27	Nov. 2	13
Sheridan	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 27	Dec. 2	13
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 27	Jan. 2, 1911	13

From Manila, P.I.:

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GARDEN PARTY AT GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., May 26, 1910.

The annual garden party for the benefit of the Army Relief Society, Branch No. 1, was held on Wednesday afternoon, May 25, under the presidency of Mrs. Walter Howe, assisted by the ladies of the garrison, and was a very successful event. The weather was an uncertain element and caused much anxiety, but with the favor that has attended all big functions on Governors Island for years, the rain ceased at two o'clock and the sun shone bright and clear till exactly six o'clock, the advertised hours of the garden party, when it disappeared and showers of rain followed; after the visitors had gone.

The island was elaborately dressed with flags, from the boat landing to Corbin Hall, and the various tents scattered through the park were a blaze of color. The list of the ladies in charge of tents, with those who assisted them, is given below. A pleasant feature this year was that four of the departments were taken charge of by ladies from harbor forts, viz., Forts Hamilton, Wadsworth, Totten and Hancock. A very interesting and novel part of the entertainment offered to our visitors was the Moro museum. Capt. Halstead Dorey, attired in Moro costume, exhibited a valuable collection of Moro war implements and domestic utensils, which were seen by a large number of visitors. The exhibition was in one of the club rooms in Corbin Hall. Dining took place in the hop room, music being furnished by the 29th Infantry band, and ice cream and tea were dispensed in the mess room. It is estimated that nearly 600 persons visited the club during the afternoon.

The reception marquee stood in front of the commanding general's quarters. Here Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Walter Howe received the guests and visitors, assisted by Rear Admiral and Mrs. Eugene H. C. Leutze, Mrs. Daniel Lamont, Mrs. Guy Howard, Mrs. Harmon T. Hull, Mrs. Henry Bischoff, Mrs. Francis Bacon Jones, Miss Isabelle Hardie and Mrs. William Conant Church. Among the visitors from New York city were Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Ross, Mrs. and Miss Gaynor, wife and daughter of the Mayor; Mrs. George W. Wiggett, Mrs. Artemes Ward, Mrs. Percy R. Turnure and Major Charles E. Lydecker. The threatening weather in the early afternoon presented many from coming, but, in spite of this fact, the attendance was about as large as in previous years.

At half past three the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., Col. Daniel Appleton commanding, arrived in Q.M. steamers and marched upon the parade in the bright sunlight, a splendid sight in their full-dress uniform, with their admirable band of 110 pieces, the field officers mounted, and took position for review. Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, accompanied by Cols. George Andrews, George F. Chase and Adalbert Cronkhite and Lieut. V. M. Elmore, side-de-camp, then reviewed the regiment, after which ranks were broken and officers and men mingled with the throngs in various parts of the island, and by their generous patronage of the tents added materially to the receipts of the day. During this intermission their regimental band gave an enjoyable concert in the park, alternating with the 5th Artillery band from Fort Hamilton. Later in the afternoon assembly was sounded and the 7th had evening parade with retreat. The thanks of the Army Relief Society are given to Colonel Appleton and his officers and men for the attendance of the regiment at this function, which helps so materially to make it the important event it has come to be.

A great deal of hard work was done in the preparation and carrying out of the garden party by the ladies, whose names are given below, under the general direction of Mrs. Howe and with the co-operation and assistance of the ladies of the Society in New York, who were indefatigable in their efforts to make it a success.

Ice cream tent, Fort Hancock: Mrs. John V. White, assisted by Mesdames Feeter, Rand, De Sombre, Headley, Mason, Merriman, Gregg, Waller, Hawkins, Wyllie, Dowd, Walsh and Miss Walsh.

Tea tent, Fort Wadsworth: Mrs. William G. Haan, assisted by Mesdames Keeler, Kerfoot and Hines and Misses Cook, Jenkins and Baird.

Tea tent, Fort Hamilton: Mrs. H. C. Schumm, assisted by Mesdames Dunn and Peace and Misses Dunn, Schumm and Bierwirth.

Tea and ice cream, Fort Totten, at Corbin Hall, with ladies of Governors Island: Mrs. Albert Todd, assisted by Mesdames Harris, Mastello, Steele and Mitchell and Misses Bubb and Bonzano.

Ice cream tent: Mrs. J. N. Allison, assisted by Mrs. Vera Johnston and Misses Norton, Byrne, Allison, Spencer, De Kay, Carpenter, Heline and Heba Lucas.

Ice cream tent: Mrs. M. F. Harmon, assisted by Mesdames Andrews, Allen, Lynch, Green and Misses Andrews, Chase, Reazor, Cronkhite and Harmon.

Ice cream and tea, at Corbin Hall: Mrs. Bryant H. Wells, assisted by Mesdames Paine and Burton and Misses Le Fevre, Young and Campbell.

Cigars, military insignia, etc.: Mrs. Charles Richard and Mrs. Edmund B. Smith, assisted by Mrs. Valiant and Misses Ingram, Catherine Andrews, Edith Harmon, Albert and Reazor.

Tea tent: Mrs. Elbert E. Persons, assisted by Mesdames Whelan, Wertenbaker and Read and Miss Nannie Chase.

Fortune telling and silhouettes: Mrs. Tracy C. Dickson, assisted by Misses Birnie, Spiller, Richardson, Kimball, Littell and Marquie and Private Winant, Hospital Corps.

Mineral water, lemonade, etc.: Mrs. I. N. Littell (three tents), assisted by Mesdames Livingston, Stark, Conklin, Kimball, Pratt, Willard, Coghill, Ball and Supplee and Misses Alice and Frances Judson, Knox, Orcutt, Grosvenor, Hastings, Ricketts, Coghill, Van Wart and Major F. E. Johnston, Capt. E. M. Supplee and Mr. Barrett Littell.

Moro museum, Capt. Halstead Dorey, assisted by Miss White and Miss Margaret White.

Mrs. O. B. Mitcham had charge of the issuing of tickets. A large number were sold and the receipts are considered very good, but at present writing a financial statement cannot be made.

Mrs. Rogers Birnie and Miss Ingram, of the arsenal, returned on the 21st from a visit at Atlantic City. Col. Hobart K. Bailey, commanding the 29th Infantry, left last week for Hot Springs, Ark., to undergo treatment for rheumatism, from which he has suffered during the winter. Mrs. Bailey is visiting in Harrisburg and Bridgeton during his absence. Capt. John J. Madden is in command of Fort Jay.

Among visitors on the post may be mentioned Mrs. Hoyt, of Cleveland, who has been with her sister, Mrs. George Andrews; also Miss Garrettson, who is visiting the Misses Andrews; Mrs. A. N. Stark and Mrs. John Conklin, at Major H. J. Scoum's; and Miss Esther Smith, at her cousin's, Mrs. T. C. Dickson's, New York Arsenal.

PRESIDIQ OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., May 19, 1910.

Friday afternoon the Misses Jacks were hostesses at a large and delightful bridge party at Monterey. Those from the post were Mesdames W. H. Johnson, Twyman, Davis, McIver, Bullard, Merriman, W. K. Wright and Miss Creary. Major and Mrs. W. M. Wright gave a dinner in honor of Major Gen. and Mrs. Barry, others present being Mrs. McIver, Captain Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Baker, Major and Mrs. W. K. Wright.

The expert course this year was death to many fond hopes of the extra \$5, only four men qualifying out of nine companies that have so far shot.

The Officers' Club was the scene of gaiety Friday evening at the hop. Capt. T. G. Hanson, quartermaster of the transport *Logan*, received word upon the ship's arrival this week from the Philippines of his promotion to major, 8th Inf., and after four months' leave will join his new command here, accompanied by Mrs. Hanson and family. Major Gen. T. H. Barry arrived here Thursday, accompanied by Mrs. Barry and Capt. R. C. Davis, his aid, and were the guests of Major and Mrs. W. M. Wright, making an informal inspection Friday and Saturday. Major and Mrs. W. K. Wright entered

tained at dinner Saturday, complimentary to Gen. and Mrs. Barry; others present were Major and Mrs. W. M. Wright, Mrs. Merriman and Capt. R. C. Davis. Gen. and Mrs. Barry were also the honored guests at a large luncheon and reception Friday, given by Col. and Mrs. C. W. Mason. Assisting Mrs. Mason were Mrs. Cranston, Mrs. Gracie and Mrs. W. H. Johnson. Capt. and Mrs. W. O. Johnson were hosts at a jolly hop-supper Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Dolph, Captain McMaster, Capt. and Miss Creary, Lieut. and Mrs. Kalde, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Major Wales, Dr. Lowe, Capt. and Miss Pickering, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Sharon, Lieut. and Mrs. Howard, Lieut. and Mrs. Muhlenberg, Mrs. Merriman, Lieutenants Dravo, Minnigerode, Hobson, Olsmith, Baker, Guild, Hume, Marmon, Cortly, Rodney, McChord and Kobbé.

Misses Brownie and Gettie Norman were the honor guests of a comet party given by Mrs. Searle, of Pacific Grove, for sixteen high school boys and girls at Moss Beach Friday morning. On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Traber Norman was hostess at five hundred. The tally cards represented a piece of toast, with appropriate toasts for each one written on the cover. Prizes were won by Mrs. Cranston and Mrs. McIver, and others playing were Mrs. Bullard, Sharon, Hall, Ripley, Price, Kalde, W. O. Johnson, W. H. Johnson, Howard, Henry, Widdifield, Woodworth and Miss Creary. Mrs. McIver gave an informal dinner Tuesday in honor of her guest, Miss Ashton; others present were Lieut. and Mrs. Howard, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Dr. Lowe and Lieutenant Marmon. Bridge followed and Miss Ashton and Mrs. Davis won prizes.

Capt. Arthur Cranston, who has been at the General Hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco, returned Tuesday, but will be unable to be out for several days. Three separate automobile parties, including Gen. and Mrs. Barry, Captain Davis, Captain Sargent, Capt. and Mrs. Bell, Mrs. and Miss Creary, Miss Smith, Miss Pickering, Lieutenant McChord, Dr. Mason and Lieutenant Kobbé, sped down the fine oiled country roads, some stopping at Pebble Beach Lodge for dinner. A jolly picnic luncheon was given at the reservoir Sunday by Lieut. and Mrs. Norton, Miss Bowman and others, making the trip from the post in buckboards and returning by moonlight. Capt. and Mrs. Bell entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman, Lieut. and Mrs. Moorman, Miss Bowman, Miss Creary, Miss Jessie Bowman, Lieutenant Minnigerode, Dr. Lowe, Mrs. Moller and Mrs. W. H. Johnson at bridge and supper Monday evening. Mrs. Norman chaperoned Miss Woodworth, Misses Brownie and Gettie Norman around the seventeen-mile drive in an auto party given by Lieutenant Minnigerode Monday afternoon.

Mrs. W. J. Davis entertained forty-five guests Tuesday afternoon at a beautiful spring tea for all the young ladies and bachelors, Mrs. McIver and Mrs. Brown assisting. Lieut. E. A. Everts left this week for Los Angeles for map duty. The Ladies' Five Hundred Club met Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Cranston winning the prizes. Saturday evening Mrs. Moller entertained at cards and chafing-dish supper for Lieut. and Mrs. Van Wormer, Capt. and Mrs. Bell, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Kalde, Captain Sargent, Miss Creary, Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Lieutenant Minnigerode and Dr. Lowe.

Mrs. Merriman entertained at a dinner and box party Wednesday for Miss Leary, Miss Ames, Miss Pickering, Captain Pickering, Lieutenants Marmon, McChord, Baker and Kobbé. Capt. G. H. McMaster entertained Mrs. Bell and Miss Creary pleasantly Wednesday to see Miss May Robson in the "Rejuvenation of Aunt May" and at supper at Earliest cafe in Monterey. Captain Pickering, Lieutenants Kobbé, McChord and Marmon entertained with a box party at the Work theater Wednesday, followed by supper at Captain Pickering's quarters. The guests included Miss Ames, Miss Leary, Miss Pickering and Mrs. Merriman.

Sergt. Horace G. Ball and Pvt. Donald M. Dockery, 8th Inf., have passed the preliminary examinations and will go to Fort Leavenworth for final examination for appointment as second lieutenants.

Major W. K. Wright, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. S. R. Merriman, will leave to-morrow for the Presidio of San Francisco, where the Major will enjoy playing golf a few days with Major Gen. T. H. Barry. Lieut. W. F. Robinson returned this week from Fort Leavenworth.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., May 24, 1910.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Johnson, of Nova Scotia, returned to their home to-day after a month's visit to Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Johnson. Last Thursday afternoon Mrs. Francis M. Hinkle gave a large and attractive bridge party in the Palm Garden of the Chamberlin hotel. The prizes were won by Mrs. Townsley, Miss Townsley, Mrs. Pence, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. and Miss Nichols, Mrs. McCammon, Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Baker.

Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Jay P. Hopkins entertained delightfully at bridge, the prizes going to Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Barney, Mrs. Smith, Captains Bettison and Rorebeck and Major and Mrs. Smith. On the same evening Col. and Mrs. Clarence P. Townsley entertained at dinner in honor of Mrs. Arthur Murray. Other guests were Mrs. Laura deRussey Berry, Mrs. R. P. Davis, Colonel Millard F. Harmon, Major and Mrs. Frederick Reynolds, Lieut. Walter E. Donahue and Capt. E. J. Abbott. Saturday Major and Mrs. William R. Smith entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. Coe, Capt. and Mrs. Gulick, Miss Townsley, Captain Grant, Lieutenants Call and Lee. Sunday Capt. and Mrs. H. P. Pence, Capt. and Mrs. Fred L. Perry entertained at dinner Saturday in honor of Miss Carolyn Murray.

Mrs. William Bettison is visiting her parents in Philadelphia. Mrs. Clarence McNeil left Sunday to join her husband in Washington, where he is temporarily on duty in the Chief of Artillery's Office.

Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter entertained at dinner for Mrs. Arthur Murray. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Capt. and Mrs. Nugent, Major and Mrs. Heiner and Capt. Alfred Hasbrouck. After the hop Saturday Miss Marion gave a supper at the club in honor of Miss Carolyn Murray. Other guests were the Misses Ann Brown and Bessie Kimberly, Miss Katherine Nicholls, Miss Natalie Berry, Lieutenants Lee, Call, Tilton, Wallis, Moore, Porter, Norton and Hardaway. On the same evening Col. Millard Harmon gave a supper at the club for Mrs. Arthur Murray, Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Capt. and Mrs. Pence, Major and Mrs. Hayden, Capt. Ernest R. Tilton, Major Blakely and Lieut. Lawrence Cranford.

Mrs. Cardwell, of Louisville, is visiting her son, Lieut. S. C. Cardwell. Mrs. J. N. Lewis returned on Saturday from a visit to New York and Long Island. Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln is visiting her parents in Delaware. Major Blakely was here last week from West Point inspecting the schools.

Mrs. Waterhouse, of Fort Washington, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles N. Clark. In her honor Mrs. John C. Ohnstad entertained at bridge on Monday evening. Other guests were Mesdames Johnson, Dengler, Williams, Hawes, Clark, Peterson and Miss Hall. Lieut. and Mrs. Clark gave a club supper Saturday evening for Mrs. Waterhouse, Capt. and Mrs. Ohnstad, Miss Hall and Lieutenant Harrison. Capt. and Mrs. Hase also had club supper Saturday evening for their guest, Mrs. Beebe. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck. Sunday evening Mrs. Kimberly entertained at dinner in honor of Mrs. William Shepherd, of Fort Myer. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Schmelz, Miss Margaret Schmelz and Miss Moorman. Monday morning Mrs. George A. Nugent had a bridge luncheon at the Chamberlin for Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Cocheu and Mrs. Perry. Mrs. Laura deRussey Berry entertained at bridge and lunch Monday for her sister, Mrs. Arthur Murray; Mrs. Schmelz and Mrs. Kimberly. Monday evening Miss Margaret Kimberly entertained at bridge in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Shepherd. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck, Lieut. and Mrs. Hinkle, Miss Schmelz, Miss Moorman, Miss Townsley, Lieutenants Call and Acheson. Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Hase entertained at bridge for Mrs. Beebe, Rorebeck, Pence, Howell, Dengler, Ohnstad, Hawes, Wertenbaker, Carter and Miss Rowland. Mrs. Neal, who is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Brigham, entertained at bridge at the Chamberlin yesterday. Mrs. John W. Gulick gave a breakfast this morning for Mrs. Hugh Cummings, Mrs.

Bradley, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Neal and Mrs. Brigham. The Bridge Club met this morning with Mrs. William P. Pence.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., May 23, 1910.

Sunday of last week Mrs. Lewis Brown entertained at dinner Lieutenant Elliott, Captain Williams and Lieutenant Comiskey. Mrs. Hoyle's guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Herr, Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon, Lieutenants Winfree, Quackenbush and Higley. Monday morning Lieut. Norton E. Wood received a telegram telling him of his father's illness; he left on the noon train for the Westmoreland, Washington, D.C., where General Wood was staying. The Card Club met last week at Mrs. Birne's; the prizes were won by Mrs. Nicholson and Mrs. Birne. Mrs. Lewis, mother of Lieut. R. H. Lewis, 6th F.A., left Monday for the East. Lieutenant Lewis going as far as Kansas City with her. Major and Mrs. McMahon entertained Miss Lloyd, Mr. Broadhurst and Lieutenant Overton, 15th Cav., at dinner Tuesday evening. Mrs. Butler gave a card party in honor of her guest, Mrs. King. Mrs. Guilfoyle and Captain Booth, winning the prizes. Major and Mrs. Haynes, also Captain Booth, winning at cards the same evening. Lieutenant and Mrs. Carter, 8th Cav., have arrived and are the guests of their parents, Col. and Mrs. Hunter, 7th Cav.

Wednesday the Artillery had a polo game with the Mounted Service. Wednesday score 9 to 1, in favor of the Artillery.

One of the most original and beautiful dinners of the season was given Wednesday by Lieut. and Mrs. Beverly F. Browne for Lieut. and Mrs. Pennell, Miss McMahon, Lieutenant Quackenbush, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, Miss Fanny Hoyle and Lieutenant Winfree. Wednesday night the 7th Cavalry gave a dance and reception in honor of Col. and Mrs. Hunter, 7th Cav. In the receiving line were Capt. and Mrs. Hunter, Capt. and Mrs. Roberts, Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Powers, Capt. and Mrs. Butler. The 7th Cavalry band furnished music and a delicious supper was served. The Bridge Club met this week at Major and Mrs. Cameron's, Mrs. Cameron and Major Haynes winning the prizes. Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Cassell, Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd, Miss Lloyd and Captain Kilbrett.

Friday afternoon there was a polo game between the officers and enlisted men of the 6th Field Artillery. The officers won by a score of 9-12 to 0.

Lieut. and Mrs. Pennell gave a delightful dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Cassell, Capt. and Mrs. Birne and Mrs. Schenk.

One hundred and twenty enlisted men of the 7th Cavalry have been ordered transferred to the 6th Cavalry at Fort Des Moines, Ia. At present the 7th Cavalry is about 200 men in excess of their authorized strength. All men transferred have over one year's service.

Lieut. J. A. Pearson, 7th Cav., who has been transferred to the 11th Cavalry at Fort Oglethorpe, is one of the best rifle shots in the Army; he has been ordnance officer the past year and range officer last season; he was also in charge of the remodeling of the range to conform with the new firing regulations. Lieut. D. H. Gentry, 7th Cav., returned from court-martial duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., on the 17th. Mrs. Gentry returned with him. Mrs. Snow gave a luncheon Friday for Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Kendrick, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Birne, Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Nutman and Mrs. Cassell.

Lieut. and Mrs. Miller gave a dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Kendrick, Lieut. and Mrs. Herr and Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon. Saturday was the usual informal hop. Lieutenant Lewis entertained with a Welsh rabbit at his rooms in Artillery Hall afterward.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., May 25, 1910.

Thursday was a busy day in the garrison. Early in the afternoon the visitors, the federation of the "Women's Clubs of America," began to pour in. Beginning with a concert from three to four, an elaborate reception followed in the post gymnasium, ending with regimental parade in full dress, with escort to the colors.

Comet gatherings are in vogue these days. Lieutenant Collison with his telescope is the nucleus of the crowd, in the center of the parade ground. So far, the comet has been rather disappointing, although several have had a good view of it. Mrs. Roberts entertained the ladies at bridge last Wednesday. Mrs. Ball won a pair of exquisite embroidered silk hose. Miss Franklin is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Mansfield. On Saturday last the evening bridge players were entertained by Lieutenants Chamberlin and Reed, Lieutenant Ball, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Longanecker and Lieutenant Gullion winning the prizes. At twelve a delicious salad, hot rolls, olives, coffee and beer were served.

Miss Augie Mitchell was a guest in the post last week. Mrs. Wright accompanied her home and will spend the week with her. Mrs. George Saffarain's father, Major Crowell, is with her for the coming month. Major Roberts is away on leave for ten days. Mrs. Roberts expects to join him shortly. Capt. and Mrs. Harris dined Lieut. and Mrs. Longanecker and Mrs. Roberts Monday evening. Mrs. A. W. Gullion's three little nieces are visiting her this week.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., May 24, 1910.

Lieut. Jere Baxter, of Fort Niagara, lunched with Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Keller last week. Mrs. John N. Straat is entertaining her bridesmaid, Mrs. Baggott, of New York; they were girls in St. Louis together, and, after years of separation, are enjoying each other again. Mrs. Howard R. Perry invited the ladies of the post to an afternoon sewing party and ten to meet her sister-in-law, Mrs. Hanley, of Chicago. Mrs. Edwin Pendleton was hostess for a delightful bridge party Thursday. The guest of honor, Mrs. Hanley, was presented with a beautiful corsage bouquet of pink roses, white lilies and maidenhair ferns, with long streamers of white satin ribbon. Others present were Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Lane, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin O. Saunders, Capt. and Mrs. Robert Davis and Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur E. Ahrends.

Mrs. William F. Harrell, and dear little daughters, left on Saturday for Fort Harrison to join Lieutenant Harrell. Miss Mitchell invited a few friends for luncheon last week, to meet Miss Allen, of Williamsport, Pa., who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Sillers, who are now enjoying their new house on Norwood avenue.

Capt. Howard R. Perry, who is in command during Major Pendleton's absence, with the other officers in full dress uniform, attended the imposing funeral service of the late King Edward at St. Paul's Church on Friday afternoon. The 74th and 65th Regiments, N.G.N.Y., were represented by their superior officers to take part in the most impressive memorial services ever held in Buffalo. Paymr. and Mrs. W. V. H. Rose, of the Navy, are spending a few days at the Lenox Hotel.

FORT TERRY.

Fort Terry, N.Y., May 24, 1910.

Captain Wieczorek spent a few days in New York the past week. Major McAndrew and Lieutenant Glassburn visited in New London last Saturday.

An interesting field day was held here last Thursday. The events were closely contested; the 125th Company was high point winner, although closely pressed by the 100th Company.

Many of the officers have taken up poultry raising as a pastime. Numerous broods of young chickens and ducks may be seen almost anywhere on the post, and eggs ought to be cheap here next winter. Captain Doorey has a number of young youngsters.

The officers' mess gave a comet party Monday. Captain Doorey claimed he saw the luminary and Lieutenant Humphreys insisted that he could discern the tail. None of the others present could get the glass properly oriented.

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RATION SUPPLIES, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Office, Washington, D.C., May 25, 1910. SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 11 a.m., June 13, 1910, and then be publicly opened for furnishing the component parts of the ration at the Navy Yards, New York, N.Y., and Norfolk, Va., for the six months ending December 31, 1910. Proposal blanks and other information can be obtained upon application to this office, and the Commanding Officers or Post Quartermasters, Marine Barracks, at the stations named. This office reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to waive informalities therein. Bids from regular dealers only will be considered. F. L. DENNY, Colonel, Quartermaster.**PROPOSALS** will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., June 7, 1910, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 2523: Painting and papering officers' quarters.—Sch. 2525: Coal cars.—Sch. 2530: Marble bases, fuse holders, etc.—Sch. 2538: Raven's canvas, barometers, enameled ware, Leyden jars.—Sch. 2540: Chairs.—Sch. 2541: Brass and steel tubing.—Sch. 2542: Annual supply of lubricating oils for all yards and stations. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau. E. B. ROGERS, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 5-23-10.**HENRY K. COALE**, MESS CHESTS and Camp Supplies. Illustrated list on request. 136 Washington St., Chicago.**LIEUT. JAMES HAMILTON**, U.S.A. (Rtd.), Counsellor at Law. Washington Office: Loan and Trust Bldg. New York City Office: 51 Nassau St.**RETIRED 1ST SERGEANT**, U.S. Marine Corps, 44 years old, excellent physical condition and best recommendations, DESIRES EMPLOYMENT; no objection to travel. Address Box 2, Army and Navy Journal, New York city.**WANTED**—A BARBER for 91st Company, Coast Artillery, Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La. Must show character "Very Good" or better. Address Commanding Officer, 91st Company, Coast Artillery Corps (New Orleans), Jackson Barracks, La.**WASHINGTON, D.C.**, 1922 EYE ST., N.W. Pleasant cool rooms with board. Transients accommodated.A lady wishes to provide **HOME LIFE IN A COLLEGE TOWN** through the entire year for a limited number of girls from eight to fourteen years of age. References. Good schools. Address Miss Emily P. Cutler, Amherst, Mass.**WANTED**—A RETIRED ARMY SERGEANT to take charge of a National Guard Armory, a good opening for right party. Address Box 4, Army and Navy Journal, N.Y. city.**MILITARY GOODS FROM GOVERNMENT AUCTION**, 344 page catalog, including 1910 supplement, illustrated, net prices, 15c. stamps. **FRANCIS BANNERMAN**, 501 Broadway, N.Y.**"DEVEREUXS"**, 10 Neptune Place, New Rochelle, N.Y. Superior accommodations and board—opposite Fort Slocum.**THE MARYLAND CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL**
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1910.

NAVAL BILL IN CONFERENCE.

The Naval Appropriation bill was sent to conference Thursday, May 26, with a number of very troublesome differences existing between the House and the Senate. It will probably be two or three weeks, by the ordinary progress of events in conferences, before all of the provisions are agreed to. Of course, the most important subject which the conference committee will be called upon to wrestle with is the provision which abolishes the Bureau of Equipment. This will reopen the reorganization question, which has been engaging most of the attention of the House Committee on Naval Affairs during this session. It is possible that the entire reorganization question will be settled before the conferees get through with this part of the bill. The Newberry advocates will bring pressure to bear upon the conferees to so amend the Senate provision abolishing the Bureau of Equipment as to distribute the duties of the bureau in a manner that will carry out the Newberry plan. There is very strong feeling on the House side, which will have the support of Senator Hale, in favor of legislating for a reorganization of the Navy Department. A plan to carry out this idea will be submitted to the conferees some time next week. The details of it have not yet been worked out, and will not until the House conferees meet. It is known that Senators Hale and Martin, who, with Chairman Perkins, will compose the Senate conferees, are favorable to the Newberry plan. Chairman Perkins is inclined to support the Senate provision, which gives the Secretary of the Navy an opportunity to test his plans. On the House conference committee, Chairman Foss and Representative Padgett are strong supporters of the Newberry scheme. Representative Loudenslager is a believer in the Newberry plan, but it is understood that he is willing to support some legislation which will give Secretary Meyer a free hand in the reorganization of the Navy. This diagnosis of the joint committee gives the Newberry plan a majority. Still, it is understood that even the stout advocates of the Newberry plan do not feel like embarrassing Secretary Meyer with legislation that is unfriendly to his policy, although they confess that they doubt the wisdom of his plan.

At the same time, the House conferees realize that the Senate provision will meet with bitter opposition on the floor of the House if they agree to it. Representative Hobson, of Alabama, will probably lead the opposition to any provision which seeks to authorize the carrying out of the Meyer plan. It was Mr. Hobson who raised the point of order against the reorganization provision which was reported by the House. But even the House provision was more satisfactory to Mr. Hobson and the other Newberry partisans than the Senate provisions. In raising the point of order Mr. Hobson did it to avoid the opening of the reorganization question on the floor of the House. He feared that a discussion of it might endanger the two-battleship program and bring about a general reduction in the naval appropriation. Now that the naval program is out of danger, Mr. Hobson feels free to take up the reorganization in the House. He will have the support of a number of the members of the Naval Affairs Committee.

Another provision which will be the subject of considerable controversy in the conference are the limitations as to whom the contracts for the battleships shall be let. Chairman Foss does not disguise his opposition to the clause in the Senate bill which provides that at least one battleship shall be built in the government navy yards. There is also objections in the House to the amendment providing that not more than one battleship shall be let to the same contracting party. These provisions, which were inserted by the Senate, it is claimed, will increase the cost of the battleships a million dollars. The latter amendment is particularly objectionable to the House conferees. It is claimed that by distributing the work among a number of yards competition in bidding will be decreased. Some of the House members insist that this will give the private shipyards an opportunity to divide up the work in a sort of pooling agreement. Aside from this, it is claimed that private shipyards will be able to make lower bids if there is a prospect of securing two battleships at one time. If the friends of the government yards are able to muster a majority in the conference committee in support of the Senate provision, it is thought that Chairman Foss will carry the fight on the floor of the House. He does not propose to permit the adoption of this amendment without making a protest to the House.

The provision in the Naval Appropriation for eight-hour labor in the construction of the battleships will present a very interesting legal question for solution. It is probable that it will be necessary for the Attorney General to pass upon this question before the contracts for the battleships are let. It is clear that the contractors must use eight-hour labor in building the ships. The troublesome question will be as to whether the contractors

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Mr. Lewis Nixon, of New York, member of the United States Commission to the fourth Pan-American conference at Buenos Aires, does not believe the United States should share the equal use of the Panama Canal with the other nations of the earth. "The Panama Canal has cost the United States \$500,000,000," said Mr. Nixon, in a speech at a dinner in Chicago, Ill., May 21. "The only equality that should mark its use is equality among American ships. And if this country has entered into any treaties or conventions that would seem to give to other nations the right to use the Canal on an equality with this country, we should lose no time in abrogating such agreements."

From official advices received at Washington, D.C., May 23, from Mr. William J. Calhoun, American Minister to China, Chang-sha, where anti-foreign disorder occurred recently, is quiet at present. The Navy Department has been informed by Rear Admiral John Hubbard, U.S.N., Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Squadron, now at Shanghai, that there have been threats in the Chang-sha district, but no violence. There are no well defined grounds, he added, to cause fear of an immediate outbreak.

will be required to purchase material only from firms who employ eight-hour laborers. In the Naval Affairs Committee the impression is that the provision extends not only to the contractors, but to those from whom they purchase machinery and other manufactured materials. The eight-hour provision only applies to battleships, and not the smaller ships that are authorized by the bill.

PAYMASTER GENERAL COWIE.

The popularity enjoyed by Pay Dir. Thomas J. Cowie, U.S.N., among his brother officers, to which we referred in our last issue as being a large factor in making his appointment as Paymaster General of the Navy more than a probability, justifies his selection by Secretary Meyer, which was announced this week, as the successor of Paymaster General Eustace B. Rogers as Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. This popularity is based not only upon charm of manner, but also upon a most excellent record in the Pay Corps as an administrative officer and upon his successful work in obtaining the recent legislation providing for a ten per cent. increase of pay for naval officers. The new Paymaster General was appointed to the Navy in June, 1880, from Iowa, and has nine years to serve on the active list. He has had nearly nine years sea service and about seventeen ashore. He finished his last sea tour in 1904, and spent a year on land before going to Annapolis in 1905. One of the promising features of his appointment is that he is known to be in complete sympathy with the plans of Secretary Meyer, which, if they are to receive a satisfactory trial, must be carried out by officers who are not controversially hostile to the aims of the Secretary.

Had it not been for a staunch belief that the Navy would ultimately lose, and lose much, by the abandonment of the system which he had brought into the management of the naval stores, Paymaster General Rogers would doubtless have seen that the only way to test the proposed reorganization was to give Secretary Meyer full control, and that to subject his scheme to any limitation imposed by a bureau chief would be to put the Secretary in the position of fathering a patch-work plan for which he could not fairly be held responsible. Now, Secretary Meyer is precisely the sort of man who does not care for a divided responsibility. He is willing to lay out a plan of action and stand or fall by it, but he insists that his ideas shall wholly dominate.

The new Paymaster General, pursuant to orders from Secretary Meyer, reported at the Department on May 25 and made a tour of the offices of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, being assigned to temporary duty pending the formalities attending his promotion to the position of Paymaster General. E. B. Rogers, chief of the bureau, surrendered to his assistant, Pay Director Carpenter, on May 24, and departed the next day on a rustication trip to the country, he having decided to give up the office at once, in order to take advantage of some of the cumulative leave due him. During his incumbency as chief of the bureau, nearly four years, he has taken less than three weeks' leave, so that he would be entitled to more than three months' leave before making his retirement effective. He did not call the attention of the Secretary to the leave due him, but it is thought, if the special pay clause recently inserted in the Naval Appropriation bill is defeated, Mr. Meyer may voluntarily grant him two or three months' leave, thus relieving him from all duty in the Navy, his retirement to become effective upon the expiration of his leave of absence. It is expected that he will return within two weeks to take final leave of the Department after his retirement application is approved.

Pay Dir. T. J. Cowie announced on May 26 that he had selected Paymr. Samuel Bryan to be his chief assistant as soon as he takes formal charge of the office of Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy. Mr. Bryan has been pay officer and commissary officer of ships and enlisted men and assistant to the pay officer and general storekeeper at the Naval Academy. He is widely known in the Service, because of both his efficiency as an officer and his courtesy of manner. Pay Director Cowie, on assuming informal charge of the office, received a shower of telegrams from friends both in and out of the Service congratulating him on his promotion. The administration of the bureau may suffer another change, this time in the scope of its work, as the Secretary of the Navy may divide up the work and have some of it done elsewhere. The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts now covers practically the work done in the Army by the Q.M., the Subsistence and the Pay Departments, and it is thought that a division of these duties may make for higher efficiency.

There are certain matters in connection with a change of duties on the part of an officer in which a Senator may deem it his public duty to interest himself. If the Virginia Military Institute, for example, should wish for the detail of a certain Army officer, it would have the right to make its wishes known to its Senator and he would have the right to convey that wish to the proper authority. So, as the appointments are brought before a Senator for confirmation, he may claim the right to suggest a particular officer for a place. Some officers have been put in a position where they have had to claim, "Deliver me from my friends." In one case in particular an officer was forced to write to the Department to ignore all requests for changes in detail, etc., unless they were signed by him, so insistent had his friends become in their efforts to carve out his Army career for him. In another case a well meaning Senator

had an officer appointed to a position he did not care for, and the officer had to get another Senator to release him from it. In another case an officer's regiment was ordered to the Philippines. Relatives and friends of his wife at once asked him to try to stay at a home station. He refused, saying he must go with his regiment. In spite of his dissuasion, his wife's relatives were able to have the order changed so that he remained in this country. It would be well for members of the Senate and House to remember that the following Executive Order was published on March 3, 1909, and signed by Theodore Roosevelt: "To the Secretary of War: Supplementing orders heretofore issued, it is directed that hereafter all requests and recommendations, either written or verbal, received at the War Department from or on behalf of Army officers, of whatever nature—other than those received through the regular military channels—shall be filed with or noted on their records. Officers who do not desire such notations on their records should take such action as may be necessary to prevent such requests or recommendations being made." It may be said that the President is not the War Department and that a recommendation to the Chief Executive does not fall under this prohibition, but no officer of experience in the Service will fail to see that to go outside the method officially prescribed is the thing that President Roosevelt was aiming at and seeking to prevent for the officers' own good.

Infantry officers in Washington passed favorable comment all this week upon the editorial inquiry in our last issue, as to the absence of Infantry in Washington. The Evening Star, of Washington, evidently inspired by our remarks, took up the subject and discussed it in such language as this: "The establishment of an Infantry post in Washington is one for which a strong argument can be made, and against which nothing that is reasonable can be said. A Regular Infantryman is rarely seen in the National Capital. Not a company or squad of the branch of the Service which (with some aid from the other arms) fights battles and campaigns and wins wars is stationed in the Capital of the Nation." The Star points out that the East has its share of Infantry, and also that many of the Army posts are located close to big towns, notably Forts Sheridan, Harrison, McPherson, the Presidio, and Fort Jay, and then says that "there should be regimental Infantry post close to the Capital. There are wide stretches of cheap land near the city, where a great and useful post could be established." The trouble is that the Government has not enough land near Washington, and those interested in seeing the Infantry get its proper representation at the National Capital should use their influence to see that land is acquired sufficient to provide the space necessary for an Infantry post. Fort Myer itself is not large enough for Artillery and Cavalry. Its drill field affords a kind of instruction to officers and men which has been aptly termed "outdoor armory work." Considering the want of territory fitted to a regimental post in Washington, our Infantry friends should busy themselves in an effort to obtain land for such a post.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Winthrop has by no means lost hope that Congress will take action before adjournment on the proposal to make the appointments in the Marine Corps as second lieutenants probationary for one year. The Senate has passed the bill (S. 4240) making this provision, but it has not been brought up in the House yet. Mr. Winthrop believes this would have a good effect upon discipline in the Corps. He says: "At the present time the Marine Corps second lieutenants are appointed from civil life after an academic examination before a board. They are asked a number of questions, and those that stand highest pass and are admitted to the Corps. Of course, their previous experience counts to a certain extent. That is simply learned from letters and an examination of their history. It is thus impossible to tell whether a man's aptitude is such that he should receive a permanent commission in the Marine Corps. When the young men enter the Corps they are sent down to Port Royal and are trained for six months, but they are permanently in the Service, and even though they show that they have not the aptitude for service in the Marine Corps still they cannot be got rid of. By having them on probation for a year their aptitude would be shown, and then, if they were unfit, the reports of their officers would determine in a large measure whether they should receive permanent appointment. During their probationary period they would receive the same pay and privileges as second lieutenants."

Secretary of the Navy Meyer announced on May 26 that he had approved the plans of the new battleships which have been voted by the Senate and House. Each will have a tonnage of 27,000 and an armament of ten 14-inch guns. When the Secretary said he had approved the plans it meant merely that he had approved the general plans. The detailed plans and specifications are yet to be worked out, and it will be two months before the naval constructors will have these ready so that bids can be asked for from shipbuilders. In general the vessels will be much like the U.S.S. Wyoming, with the exception of the armament, which in the Wyoming consists of ten 12-inch guns. Whatever changes in style may be made from the Wyoming will be those rendered inevitable by the difference in armament, and the necessity of arranging for the carrying of the 14-inch guns. This is the essential, the vital difference, between the new battleships and the Wyom-

ing. All the reports about the sensational radical departures in the construction of these vessels are unwarranted. The plans are proceeding along well defined lines, and the effort to make it appear that novel features of far-reaching effect will be introduced tends to give a wrong impression about the stability of the ideas now dominating naval architecture. No radical change is made in the construction of warships to-day until it has been discussed well and long, this being true of foreign ships as well as of our own.

Secretary of War Dickinson returned on Monday last from his two-day outing with the officers and the student officers of the War College who have been studying the battlefields of Virginia. He spent Saturday and Sunday with the officers in going over the fields of Malvern Hill, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks and Gaines's Mill. He says the outing was one of the most interesting and instructive, from a military standpoint, he ever had, and that he understood, as never before, the difficulties under which the commanders of both sides—the Federal and the Confederate—had to contend. The officers themselves returned by rail from Richmond on the night of May 25, the escort of enlisted men and the wagons marching back to Fort Myer from Richmond. This May excursion of the officers over the battlefields has been called a staff ride, but it has not been that, strictly speaking. It has been a battlefield study. The real staff ride will take place next month, when the officers go over other battlefields of Virginia. Then each officer will assume that he is the commander of an army, chief of staff, division commander, senior officer of artillery, cavalry, etc., and will make observations and reports as if he were actually in command of a certain number of men. The officers who will assist General Wotherspoon at the Gettysburg camp of instruction will be selected from the second section of the General Staff, and they are now busy with the plans of the camp and with the problems to be worked out.

The recent details in the Ordnance Department, as a result of the examination of officers for promotion, show some interesting features. The case of Major W. A. Phillips presented the first opportunity to detail an officer to major whose detail had expired, that is, who was not subjected to a compulsory interval. With the six lieutenants promoted to captain seniority was followed in every instance. Officers can be promoted in the Ordnance Department from the grade of first lieutenant to captain only as they hold the rank of first lieutenant in the line, independently of their rank in the Ordnance Department. The only apparent violation of seniority was in the case of an officer who, though holding the rank of first lieutenant in the Ordnance, was a second lieutenant of Infantry. The next below him in point of seniority in Ordnance was a first lieutenant in the Coast Artillery, who consequently met the provision for advancement by a single grade. The Ordnance Department has the systems of seniority, selection and elimination operative in the matter of its promotions. Of the five lieutenants detailed for interim service only two were returned to the department, showing the operation of elimination. General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, finds the system works admirably.

That the wreck of the Maine will never be raised so that it will float is the impression of the leading members of the Corps of Engineers of the Army, who have given the subject close study and have arrived at their conclusion from the data at present obtainable. These, it may be said, are none too complete or copious. As far as the estimates can be made the cost seems almost prohibitive, too great for even the sentimental enthusiasm behind the project. The statement of General Marshall, Chief of Engineers, that five times the amount appropriated, or actually about half a million dollars, would be necessary to raise the wreck is now seen, after further thought, to be on the conservative side. The difficulty lies not so much in the depth of water—thirty feet—as in the eighteen feet of mud in which the shattered remains of the noble ship lie. Anyone acquainted with the difficulties attending such a task will understand that the chief trouble will arise in overcoming the obstacle of the mud in such a way as to be able to get chains under the wreck. As already stated in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL the building of a coffer-dam around the wreck will prove a very costly undertaking.

With somewhat the feeling with which the Duke of Wellington looked off in the distance late in the day of Waterloo and said, "Would that Blucher or might would come," some officers of the Army are said to hope for the immediate issue of the revised physical test order, for the belief has grown in some quarters that with the return of Theodore Roosevelt from Africa he may have some suggestions to make to his friend, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, for whose return from South America the final revision of the order is understood to be waiting. After his strenuous experiences in the jungles of Africa, it is believed that the ex-President may have some fresh ideas as to physical training that may find favor in the eyes of the Chief of Staff. There is no firmer believer in the virtues of rational exercise than General Wood. In the Philippines one of his acts, to which he looks with great satisfaction, was the learning to swim, which he made obligatory for the men under him. The results of this, both from a hygienic and military standpoint, were markedly beneficial.

NATIONAL GUARD INSTRUCTION SCHOOL.

Officers of the Regular Army interested in the work of the instruction school for officers of the National Guard should be very sanguine of good results after reading the report of the adjutant general of Montana on what was accomplished at the school recently held at Fort William Henry Harrison. This is probably the first report from these schools this year, and from its enthusiastic tone great expectations have been aroused regarding the other schools yet to be held, those, for example, at which there is already promised a very large attendance of Militia officers. Adjutant Gen. Philip Greenan, Mont. N.G., writes that the school was attended by himself and three members of the staff departments, one of whom, the Inspector General, has since gone back to the line as a major, and thirty-six field, staff and line officers of the 2d Infantry. The greatest interest had been shown by the Militia officers in the work outlined, but many of them, General Greenan says, believed it would hardly be possible to get through the large amount of work laid out each day. "But," says the report, "that idea was dissipated after the first day." Two Regular Infantry officers were in charge of the school, Capt. Dana T. Merrill, 28th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Royden E. Beebe, 14th Inf., and of them the report says: "They cannot be commended too highly for their exertion and achievement while conducting this school. They opened the eyes and broadened the views of our officers. They were energy itself, and by both precept and example showed the Guard officers what they should and should not do in every case. Their methods of instruction were the best, explanations were simple, broad and convincing, and every subject was as thoroughly and exhaustively covered as the limited time would permit. Their work showed a thorough knowledge of the profession of arms in all its branches, and in the course of the week's work they removed very many old and erroneous ideas from the minds of the older officers and put them on the right track for the future."

"Men better fitted for the work allotted to these gentlemen," says General Greenan, "could not, in my opinion, be found in the Army, and no words that I could use would express the appreciation and esteem in which they are held by the officers of the National Guard of Montana, not only for their uniform kindness and courtesy, but also for the painstaking manner in which they performed the onerous duties devolving upon them. The result of their work is easy to be seen. Our officers have returned to their home stations full of determination to profit by what they have been taught, and I am firmly of the opinion that when the Montana troops arrive at American Lake the results of that week's work will be reflected upon the enlisted men, and they will be found to be at least as good as any other National Guard regiment in the service of the United States. Too much praise cannot be given to Captain Hanson and Lieutenants Titus and Harding, 14th Inf. They worked early and late, and spared no effort to make the school a success, placing themselves at the disposal of our officers in answering questions of any kind and illustrating the manner of doing the work. The company commanded by them, Company G of the 14th Infantry, which was selected as the model company, was all that the name implied, and was a model in every possible way. The drill of the company was precision itself: quarters as neat and clean as could be, and deportment excellent. The non-commissioned officers of the company detailed to assist in the instruction of our officers were thorough in their work and gentlemanly in their methods. We are greatly indebted to Capt. John R. M. Taylor, commanding Fort Harrison, and the officers of the garrison for their kind and courteous treatment during the time we were at the post."

Officers of the Army will note that the Adjutant General of Montana mentions one of the things which we have always thought would be of immense benefit to officers of the National Guard, namely, the devotion to their profession of the officers of the Regular Army and the effect of that enthusiasm and zeal upon the state soldiers. Nowhere is this devotion more in evidence than in a school of instruction, and to other officers of the Army, who have been and will be chosen for the duty of instructors at such schools, we can but emphasize the need of doing their work in such a way that no suspicion of perfidiousness will attach to it, else will be lost that fine flavor of personal attachment to the Service which must be one of the most inspiring influences in these schools of instruction. We do not make this suggestion in any corrective spirit, for we know of no instance in which any Regular officer has failed in zeal and conscientiousness in teaching Militia officers, but we merely speak of it, that they may know the value of that which they display so spontaneously and naturally that perhaps they have not stopped to measure its full educational worth, and how much would be lost in the personal element of instruction if cold formalism should take its place.

INADEQUATE ARMAMENT.

An argument in opposition to those of the impractical peace advocates appears in the catalog of ordnance and war relics issued by Francis Bannerman, of New York. It states that of the Krag magazine rifle "the U.S. Army has sold less than fifty and the Navy Department auctions have included less than 300 unserviceable Krag rifles. It is the wise policy of the U.S. Government to hold the Krag rifles in reserve, for seldom has any war taken place without calling into action Service rifles formally discarded. According to the statements appearing in the public press, the United States has in its arsenals and in the hands of Regulars and Militia about 300,000 Krag rifles, 600,000 Springfields and 70,000,000 cartridges. With a rapidity of fire of twenty aimed shots a minute it would take only three and one-half minutes to exhaust all the cartridges with all the rifles. The Government armories could supply 1,500 new rifles daily; it would take private armories six months to produce the first U.S. model rifle. Government and private factories could supply 900,000 cartridges daily—one cartridge for each rifle per day."

Continuing the catalog says: "Recognizing the unpreparedness of the United States to defend itself in case of war last year, when the public press was filled with columns caused by the friction over the school question on the Pacific coast, we were able, through friendly business relations with foreign war departments, to offer to supply the U.S. Government with lot of 200,000 small bore, high power magazine rifles, all guaranteed to serv-

iceable order for war with 100,000,000 rounds of fresh made smokeless powder. There was not a penny in it for us. But government officers were unable to take advantage of our offer, as there was no money appropriated for such purpose and could be none until Congress had publicly thrashed out the matter.

"This indifference to safeguarding the nation by having an adequate Army and Navy with proper reserve stock of war material (a national insurance) is caused, in a great measure, by peace advocates, who believe that every difference between nations can be settled at The Hague. The Hague, without the armed power of the nations it represents as a police force, will always fall short of settling by moral suasion great differences between nations.

"When a strong man, armed, keepeth his palace his goods are in peace, but when a stronger than he shall come upon him and overcometh him he taketh from him all his armor wherein he trusteth." Battleships and war material wear out; insurance policies also run out yearly, and yet he would be considered a poor business man who failed to renew."

A HUMORIST'S IDEA OF THE ARMY.

Life of May 19, 1910, says: "If it is necessary to maintain a standing Army, why not pay the soldiers good wages and have them do useful work when not drilling? A short time each day would certainly be enough for drilling; the rest of the time let them be employed on work of national importance—conservation and reclamation projects, improvements of landways and waterways, etc. This would make of them intelligent, efficient, patriotic citizens, instead of the paid idlers they are now."

As this is not a statement of fact, and is obviously not a record of experience or observation, it is apparently an attempt at wit on the part of our semi-humorous contemporary. In this case we would suggest that the editor of Life take a tour of duty at one of our Army posts that he may more keenly appreciate the humor of his suggestion. We give below a schedule of the daily work of a soldier of the Coast Artillery. It might be well for the editor of Life to submit it to a skilled accountant to ascertain how much time he would have left after going through it to make of himself an "intelligent, efficient and patriotic citizen," thus assimilating him to the standards of the Army which does not believe in talking at random about things one does not understand, or indulging in cynical criticism at the expense of others for the purpose of selling it disguised as humor, which is somewhat in the nature of obtaining money under false pretenses. The amount of patriotism involved in the ignorant sneers at the Army and military men, in which Life is so fond of indulging, is not apparent. How much Life knows about the Army which it undertakes to criticize is indicated in the opening line of Life's brief note of the birthday of Major Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, U.S.A.: "Son of a great soldier, yourself a brigadier general," etc. We have never had in this country a man who was better informed as to both military and civil employment in public service than the father of the present General Grant. What President Grant thought as to the idleness of the Army is indicated by the statement, in his annual message of Dec. 1, 1874, that "there is no class of government employees who are harder worked than the Army officers and men; none who perform their tasks more cheerfully and efficiently and under circumstances of greater privation and hardship."

Taking the ordinary summer schedule, during which season most of the practical work of the Artillery is done, a soldier of the Coast Artillery begins the day with reveille at 5:30 a.m. After the roll is called and report made, fifteen to twenty minutes are devoted to setting-up immediately thereafter, and twenty minutes is allowed for this. Sick call follows for those men who have to go to the hospital, they being taken there by a non-commissioned officer. Fatigue call is sounded about twenty-five minutes after breakfast call; the barracks and adjacent grounds are policed, squad rooms put in order, and things made shipshape for the day. The extra duty men, teamsters, commissary and quartermaster men get to work on their jobs, so as to have everything in working order by 8 a.m. Some posts have parade at 7 to 7:20 a.m., followed by Infantry drill for fifteen minutes, bringing us to 7:35 or 7:40 a.m.

First call for Artillery drill, 7:50; assembly, 8 a.m. Actual drill begins at 8:30 and lasts until 9:30 a.m., when the extra-duty men are relieved and go back to their administrative work. The companies remain at work at the batteries until 10 a.m.; very often later, depending upon what is to be done and how the drill goes.

After returning to barracks first call for parade is sounded about 10:20 a.m.; assembly, 10:30. Parade lasts about fifteen or twenty minutes, and Infantry drill is held then for fifteen minutes. At one-company posts there is no parade, but Infantry drill is held for twenty minutes. Guard mounting follows at 11:15, and the morning's work is finished about 11:45 a.m. Mess call for dinner is sounded at 12 noon, and thirty minutes is allowed for dinner. The men have nothing to do until 1 p.m.

At 1 p.m. fatigue call is sounded and the general administration of the post and companies is begun. This includes many and various details that cannot well be itemized. Roads, walks, drains have to be cared for, supplies delivered, clothing drawn and issued, work may have to be done on the guns and carriages, grass, trees and plants on the reservation cared for. The ordinary post consists of three to four companies, 350 to 450 men; some are five and six companies, 600 to 700 men, and the proper administration of such a plant consumes these afternoon hours until 4:30 p.m., when recall from fatigue is sounded.

One day each week there is parade in the afternoon, usually at 5:30 p.m., escort to the color, or other ceremony. On this day there is no Artillery drill from about 8 p.m. until 10 p.m. The morning Artillery drill in this case is replaced by instruction in first aid to the wounded, fire drill, etc., once a month. On Saturdays there is Saturday morning inspection at 9 a.m., and no Artillery drill is held. Retreat is sounded at about 6:30 p.m., when the companies are formed and the roll called. Supper usually precedes retreat; not earlier than 5 p.m. nor later than 6:30 p.m. Check roll-call or taps is sounded at 11 p.m., and the day is ended.

In addition to the foregoing, at various times of day, different at almost every post, instruction is given to

recruits in Infantry drill twice a day—about three hours' drill—instruction in signaling and small-arms practice, and during the summer two months are spent on the small-arms target range. During the winter months the schedule is about the same as that outlined above, except that reveille is not earlier than 6:30 a.m., and everything occurs about an hour later. Also, in place of Artillery drill, indoor instruction is held. This is the theoretical instruction of the men, preparing them for the gunner's examination, and teaching them practical gunnery, etc.

In addition to the above, it may be said that during the winter months, November to March 31, a post school for enlisted men is conducted during the afternoons from 1 to 2 p.m. Matriculation is voluntary, but once commenced attendance is compulsory. These are very successful and are largely attended by the enlisted men desiring to obtain a common school education.

A SUGGESTION FOR MOORFIELD STOREY.

We have requested Mr. Moorfield Storey, of Boston, one of the leaders in the "anti-militarist" movement in New England and a perennial opponent of our policy in the Philippines, to explain what would have become of the Christian Filipinos if the Spanish or the American troops had been withdrawn from the islands a decade ago and the Mohammedan Moros had been allowed to sweep down upon the less warlike inhabitants of the island of Luzon. We made this request several weeks ago. We offered to Mr. Storey the use of our columns for a reply. Naturally we believed he would embrace that opportunity to spread before the officers of the Army and Navy his views in favor of turning the Philippine archipelago over to the natives. Mr. Storey has not seen fit to take advantage of our kind offer, nor do we imagine he will. We told Mr. Storey that the Moros are so much more warlike than the Filipinos that so good a judge as Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, now Acting Chief of Staff in Washington and former Governor of the Moro Province, has asserted that the withdrawal of American troops from the Philippines just after the Spanish War might have meant the conquest of the archipelago by the Moros.

We would suggest to Mr. Storey that the next time he goes to Washington he visit the War Department and call upon a quiet, gentle-mannered man who represents the Infantry arm on the General Staff. This officer is Col. J. W. Duncan (6th U.S. Inf.), who was in command of the American troops at the battle of Bud Dajo when the Moros defied death rather than surrender. If he will ask Colonel Duncan he will be told that a Moro will leap, knife in hand, from a wall upon a bristling row of bayonets, and, though transfixed with two bayonets, will continue to slash about him, despising death, so it he can give a wound to one of the enemy.

If Mr. Storey seeks to know the relative fighting quality of Moro and Filipino, Colonel Duncan will tell him that, if fifty Filipinos see one Moro coming, they will run away, such is the respect they have for the Mohammedan fighter. Colonel Duncan was in the thick of the Bud Dajo fight. Speaking of it and the warlike spirit of the Moro, he said: "I have fought grizzlies in the Rockies and the most desperate Indians on our Western frontier, but none of them can compare in untamable ferocity with the warlike Moros of Mindanao. I do not believe there is a race on the face of the earth their equal in martial courage, or rather in blind fanatical courting of death. They consider it a glory to die fighting a Christian, whether their death has a good result for their side or not. So long as the Moro makes an effort to slay a Christian, that is glory enough for him."

We should like to be present at this conversation which we are trying to arrange between a man who knows all about the Moros and Filipinos and a man who knows little. We can imagine that Colonel Duncan would be as successful in that combat of opinion, or rather of facts, as he was in the battle of Bud Dajo. But, then, since Mr. Storey would not meet us, how can we expect him to face so redoubtable an opponent as Colonel Duncan? The Boston "anti," like the others of his class, is as afraid of facts as the Filipinos are of a Moro, and we have no doubt that one little fact commanded by Colonel Duncan would put to flight fifty "antis" of the Storey school.

This battle of Bud Dajo was the one in which Moro women and children were killed, an unfortunate necessity of war that was made much of by the "anti-militarists" who distorted the acts of our troops into expressions of barbaric savagery. Colonel Duncan will explain to Mr. Storey that the ferocity of the men was shared by the women and by the older children, the former of whom did not hesitate to dress like men and fight like men, being as fierce and vindictive as the men themselves. And Mr. Storey, when reflecting on these facts, will do well to remember that even among civilized Christian people to-day there are women warriors. Speaking of the last battles, two or three years ago, between the people of Finland and the Russians, Captain Kock, one of the Finnish officers, was reported in the New York World as saying that "among my bravest soldiers on the bloodiest battlefields were Finnish women, who fought shoulder to shoulder with the men." If, within sight of the steeples of Christendom, women can thus forget their character of women, it is not strange at all that in the battle of Bud Dajo the Moro women played the role of soldiers. In an editorial accompanying the full reports of the Mount Dajo affair, published at the time, we said:

"In the tremendous and long-continued campaign which redeemed the great West from savagery and turned it over to civilization, which has since transformed it into opulent and peaceful states of the American commonwealth, the Army performed services and made sacrifices which are absolutely without parallel in modern history. But in every stage of that mighty struggle it was slandered and insulted by a class of censorious grumbler virtually identical with those who are to-day denouncing it as cruel because of its unavoidable duty in Jolo two weeks ago. We invite the most careful scrutiny of the record of the affair at Mount Dajo at the hands of every fair-minded American in full confidence that his judgment will be that the Army deserves praise rather than blame. Much light is thrown upon the subject by the official reports and other documents which appear elsewhere in this issue. An attentive perusal of those documents will convince the unprejudiced reader that the American troops acted at Jolo as they always have acted, bravely but humanely, without treachery and in the interest of civilization and progress. For the purpose, as well as for the execution, of their difficult task, history and justice will award complete justification."

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The House Calendar is so crowded that the Townsend-Warner Volunteer Retired Officers bill will scarcely get through the House this session in time to pass the Senate. It seems certain that the bill would pass if it should come up on the regular Calendar day of the Military Committee. Representative Prince, who during the absence of Chairman Hull has charge of the bill, may attempt to secure the passage of the bill under the suspension of the rules, but he fears that he could not secure the necessary two-thirds vote, and will wait until it is apparent that the Military Committee will not be reached at this session before he makes an attempt to bring it up on suspension day. The fate of the measure depends entirely upon the length of this session's Congress. If Congress should continue in session up to July, as some of the members expect, the Military Committee will be reached on the Wednesday Calendar, and the bill will be passed in time to be considered by the Senate. But the members of Congress are anxious to get home, in order to take part in their campaigns for re-election. One result is that the session is apt to come to an abrupt close. At least, that is the expectation of the leaders at present, although no date for adjournment has been set.

Senate bill S129, which was reported by Chairman Warren, of the Military Committee, to the Senate May 23, will pass the Senate at this session. The effect of the bill will be to add forty-two officers to the line of the Army, and this is all of the Army personnel legislation that will get through the Senate this session. The prospects of the passage of the bill are not so good in the House. What is said in another place about the Volunteer Retired Officers bill is true of this measure. Unless the Military Committee is reached on the call of committees under the Wednesday Calendar rule the bill will not receive any consideration in the House. However, Chairman Warren is so anxious to secure some legislation for an increase in the number of officers in the Army that he does not intend to miss any opportunity to secure its enactment. At the earliest opportunity he will call up this bill and secure its passage and push it through the Senate. This will place the measure in a position over in the House so that it can be acted upon at this session if the House Military Committee is disposed to give it consideration.

That the Senate Naval Committee appreciate the importance of legislation that will at least in some measure relieve the demand for an increase of officers for the Army is evidenced by the promptness with which they have reported, without amendment, S. 8129, the purpose of which bill, as explained by the Senate Committee in their report, is to place the General Staff Corps upon the same basis as that of the other staff corps and departments of the Army, in which the detail system exists. The committee say: "The Act creating the General Staff Corps was approved Feb. 14, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 830), more than seven years ago. While the General Staff Corps bill was considered most carefully and seriously, since it proposed a great innovation in the affairs of the Army, it was the opinion of Congress that the new Corps should be tested as a working institution before it should be placed on the same basis as that of the other staff corps and departments. That it has proved itself a success and an aid to the efficiency of the Army will be seen by reference to the reports of several Secretaries of War who have supervised its operations. Extracts from these reports will be found in letter of Secretary Dickinson which appears hereafter in this report. The effect of the pending measure will be to create forty-two vacancies in the line of the Army, by filling the vacancies caused by details to the General Staff Corps, as heretofore described. The substance of this bill has been passed upon favorably by the Senate in its passage, in the Sixtieth Congress, of the bill (S. 1024) authorizing extra officers for the Army, the enactment of which would have created 612 vacancies. While your committee is of the opinion that the Army is in need of 612 extra officers, to fill the places, particularly of company officers, vacant because of necessary and lawful details, it seems to your committee more expedient at this time to urge the creation of forty-two vacancies by placing the General Staff Corps upon the same basis as that of the other staff corps and departments." The letter of the Secretary of War favoring the proposed legislation is included in the report.

Comdr. W. S. Stratton, of the District of Columbia Naval Militia, was before the House Naval Committee Tuesday, May 24, and discussed at considerable length Secs. 5 and 20 of the Foss bill, creating a naval reserve. It was not a record hearing, but rather a conference between the members of the committee and Commander Stratton. Commander Stratton insisted that when the Naval Militia was taken over by the Navy Department, as proposed by the bill, there will be no friction relative to the titles of the officers of the Militia. Already, Commander Stratton says, the Naval Militia has been partially reorganized to conform with the organization of the Regular Navy. During the past two or three years the rank of the officers of most of the Naval Reserves has been reduced. He called attention to the fact that few of the officers in the Militia now have higher rank than that of commander. The result of this conference will be that the Foss bill will probably be reported out of the House Committee at the next meeting. It has already been favorably reported by the subcommittee.

Defending the inclusion of a new clause in the appropriation for expenses of the Revenue Cutter Service, "not exceeding \$150 for medals for excellence in marksmanship," Mr. Tawney said: "Congress appropriates money for medals to be awarded to men in the Army and in the Navy and in the Marine Corps who excel in marksmanship. Now, the Revenue Cutter Service is on a line with these various Services. They are equipped with small arms and have target practice, and participate in these contests, but there is no money available for the purpose of awarding like medals to enlisted men in the Revenue Cutter Service, and for that reason the committee, on the recommendation of the commandant, felt there was no reason for discriminating against this Service. I will say that the cost of the medal is something, as I recall it, about fifty cents each, and it is very inexpensive. The men in the Service try to obtain the medal as a badge of honor. Why, their very service is in the nature of military or naval service, and in time of war they are required to serve as a part of the Navy. It is a fact that in every war since 1812 the Revenue Cutter Service has participated."

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.C. Res. 34, Mr. Gallinger.—For examination and survey for a feasible route for a ship canal from the Anacostia River

at Washington, D.C., to the Chesapeake Bay, or some tributary thereof.

S. 8206, Mr. Guggenheim.—To appoint Col. J. W. Pope, assistant quartermaster general, to the grade of brigadier general, U.S.A., and retire him.

S. 8310, Mr. Penrose.—To provide for the disposition of pensions due inmates of the Naval Home.

S. 8364, Mr. Burrows.—To place the name of Raymond W. Dikeman on the retired list as second lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps.

H. Res. 707, Mr. McLachlan.—Resolved, That the Secretary of War, be, and he is hereby, directed, if not incompatible with the public interest, to submit to this House with the least practicable delay, a report showing in detail—First. The condition of the military forces and defenses of the nation, including the Organized Militia. Second. The state of readiness of this country for defense in the event of war, with particular reference to its preparedness to repel invasion if attempted (a) on the Atlantic or Gulf coasts, or (b) on the Pacific coast. Third. The additional forces, armaments, and equipments necessary, if any, to afford reasonable guaranty against successful invasion of United States territory in time of war. (See article on page 1157.)

H.R. 25981, Mr. Olcott.—To erect a monument over the remains of Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes, U.S.N., in the national cemetery at Arlington, Va.

H.R. 26048, Mr. Ferris.—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make investigations and report to Congress, where suitable reservation can be secured on which to allot certain Apache Indian prisoners of war, now under the charge of the War Department at Fort Sill, Okla.

H.R. 26103, Mr. O'Connell.—To provide for the transfer of the U.S.S. Constitution to a permanent berth at Pleasure Bay, South Boston, Mass. Appropriates \$10,000.

H.R. 26151, Mr. Smith, of Michigan.—To provide for the construction of railroad siding and railroad yard to the U.S. Navy Yard at Washington, D.C., and for other purposes.

H.R. 26152, Mr. Spight.—To amend the laws relative to American seamen, to prevent undermanning and unskilled Manning of American vessels, and to encourage the training of boys in the American merchant marine.

H.R. 26189, Mr. Roberts.—To authorize the appointment of dental surgeons in the U.S. Navy. Same as S. 8154, published on page 1110 our issue of May 14.

THE SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

Favorable report was made in the Senate May 19 on S. 5677, to create a retired list in the Life Saving Service.

The Senate Naval Committee on May 26 ordered a favorable report to be made on the bill, S. 7765, under whose terms any enlisted man of the Navy or Marine Corps may be placed on the retired list with two-fifths pay after sixteen years' honorable service, three-fifths pay after twenty years' service, and after twenty-five years' service he may be retired with three-fourths of the amount he is receiving when his application for retirement is approved, plus \$9.50 a month in lieu of rations and \$6.75 a month in lieu of quarters. While offering an inducement to men to remain, this plan will serve the purpose of relieving from active service those who have outlived their usefulness on ship, and with justice to them. Mr. Meyer told the committee that the average enlisted man is not of much use aboard ship after twenty-five years' active service. His plan is to have a personnel composed of practically continuous service men, with only enough recruits annually to effect natural and healthy promotion.

Favorable report has been made in the Senate on S. 7180, authorizing the Secretary of War to return to the Governor of Louisiana certain bonds of the state of Louisiana and city of New Orleans which were captured by the military forces of the United States during the year 1865, and were subsequently deposited in the Treasury of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of War.

Reporting S. 7252, granting an annuity to John R. Kissinger, a living martyr to the cause of military medical science, who was one of those enlisted men who voluntarily submitted themselves as subjects for experiments in the yellow fever tests in Cuba in 1900, the House Military Committee recommends that, reducing the amount to \$72 per month from the \$125 per month voted by the Senate, the bill be passed.

In the estimates of deficiencies submitted to Congress for inclusion in the General Deficiency Appropriation bill are the following Service items:

Quartermaster's Department—Construction and repair of hospitals, \$65,000.

Fortifications—Construction of seacoast batteries in the Philippine Islands, \$650,000.

Military Academy—Fuel and apparatus, \$3,000.

Expenses Brownsville court of inquiry, services of clerk, etc., \$145.77.

Credit in the accounts of Capt. F. A. Grant, U.S.A., \$2,721.12; credit in the accounts of Major W. B. Rochester, U.S.A., \$88.89.

Contingent expenses, Navy Department (submitted), \$234.26.

General account of advances, Naval Establishment, \$20,381.97.

Navy pay, miscellaneous, \$31,934.26; pay of the Navy, \$517,455.32; outfit on first enlistment, \$21,798.34; naval training station, general account of advances, \$265.57.

Bureau of Ordnance—New and improved battery for the U.S.S. Newark, \$8,657.

Bureau of Equipment—Equipment of vessels, \$5,391.07.

Public Works—Key West, \$137,767.22; water supply system at Guam, \$5,000; repairs and preservation at navy yards, \$31,486.20.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—Medical department, \$68,792.54; transportation of remains, \$3,000; contingent, \$3,105.38.

Bureau of Steam Engineering—Steam machinery, \$600.25.

Marine Corps—Provisions, fuel, etc., \$166,326.87.

BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES, W.D.

The ammunition adopted for use in the National Match will not be issued for use in state matches, because only the quantity sufficient for the teams participating in the National Match has been contracted for. Members of the Field Artillery of the Organized Militia are eligible to membership on these teams. The ammunition manufactured by the Ordnance Department of the Army will be available for use in state matches. Officers who are not integral parts of the organizations participating at joint encampments will be present merely as observers, their expenses to be met from funds other than those appropriated for "Encampment and Maneuvers."

The Signal Corps of the Army has no wire carts in stock available for issue. In order to fill requisitions therefor it would be necessary to purchase these carts at

an approximate cost of \$850 each, and as this is a special type of cart, requiring several months to build, it is doubtful whether they could be secured in time for the maneuvers this summer. The Signal Corps is now having made a pintle type wire wagon, which is expected to be a distinct advantage over anything yet produced, but it will require some time to complete these wagons and have them thoroughly tried out by service in the field. The matter of supplying the Organized Militia with wire carts will be held in abeyance until the Signal Corps has determined upon a suitable vehicle.

There is no authority of law for the sale of United States military stores except to rifle clubs affiliated with the N.R.A.

MARYLAND UNITED HUNTS.

At the Army officers' horse race on May 28 at the Pimlico, Md., track, the stewards will be Gen. C. R. Edwards, Col. C. G. Treat, Major Frederick S. Foltz and Capt. Milton A. Elliott, jr. Governor Crothers, Secretary of State Williams, Adjutant General Warfield and Brigadier General Macklin, of the National Guard of Maryland, have been invited to meet General Edwards and other officials of the officers of the Army at Pimlico before the race. The entries from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., arrived at Pimlico on May 19, and those from Fort Myer and Washington Barracks went up on May 25, accompanied by a wagoner and a blacksmith. The race will be under the auspices of the Maryland United Hunts and will be for the Officers' Army Service Cup as offered by the Washington Jockey Club. The following are the entries:

10th Cavalry, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., per Capt. N. C. Whitehead; Inducer, b.g. 4, Sempronius—Fare Thee Well; Colored Lady, blk. m. 4, Waterboy—Connemara; Martha Jane, br. m. 4, Pirate of Ponzance—Emilia Strathmore; Earline, blk. m. a, Unknown (H.B.); Son, b.g. 6, Unknown (E.B.); Lieut. H. S. Hetrick, C.E., Washington Barracks, D.C.; Sis Lewis, b.m. 5, Golden Wishes—Georgia Lewis; Lieut. C. K. Rockwell, C.E., Washington Barracks, D.C.; Matahob, b.g. 7, Lamplighter—Lady Pringle; Lieut. E. F. Humphreys, C.E., Washington Barracks, D.C.; Neville, ch. b., a, Unknown (supposed to be a thoroughbred); Lieut. Adna R. Chaffee, jr., 15th Cav., Fort Myer, Va.: Glen Elsie, blk. m. 5, Glenheim—Fair Elsie; Capt. G. C. Barnhardt, 15th Cav., Fort Myer, Va.: Kid Roos, b.g. 5, Companion—Valinara; Lieut. Ben Lear, jr., 15th Cav., Fort Myer, Va.: Apolonaise, b.m. 6, Requital imp.—Polonaise; Lieut. W. L. Moose, jr., 15th Cav., Fort Myer, Va.: Ned, ch. g., Unknown (H.B.); Capt. G. W. Moses, 15th Cav., Fort Myer, Va.: Prince, b.g. 6, Unknown (H.B.); Major William M. Roberts, Fort Thomas, Ky.: Sequene, b.m. 5, Royal Flush III—Parthia by Ben Ali; Mingo, b.m. 5, Gravariate—Pushowhatan.

Lieut. E. F. Graham, 10th Cav., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and Major William Roberts, M.C., Fort Thomas, Ky., have been staying at the Country Club, adjoining Pimlico. The horses of the 10th Cavalry and from Fort Thomas have been on the track each morning and have been closely watched by the horsemen present, who were surprised at their forward condition. They were ridden by colored stable boys in neat khaki, with leggings, and were sent along sometimes for two miles, ending with a lively clip. The black mare, Colored Lady, Inducer and Martha Jane, of the 10th Cavalry horses, made an extremely good showing in the first practice gallops.

The race will be a revival of the famous Army races formerly held at the Bennings track, and the gold cup now held by Lieut. Berkeley T. Merchant, 13th Cav., will be competed for. Scores of Army officers stationed in Washington will attend, as well as those detailed to duty at forts near Baltimore. President Taft will not be able to attend, but he will be represented by Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs. Much good to the Service is expected to result from this race, and the United Maryland Hunts is much gratified by the manner in which the race has been encouraged by the War Department.

MARINE CORPS RIFLE RANGE.

The rifle range being constructed by the U.S. Marine Corps at Stump Neck, Md., is nearing completion, and will be open for regular practice in about ten days. The range is situated on a peninsula about four miles below Indian Head, on the Potomac, and is reached by either the Indian Head tug or by train to Cherry Hill on the Virginia side and then by boat to the range. The range is on a tract of land which was a farm of 1,100 acres, purchased by the Ordnance Department, U.S. Navy, and added to the Indian Head Reservation.

Last fall the Ordnance Department of the Navy authorized the use of this tract by the Marine Corps, to be used as a rifle range, and Captain Harlee, with two officers and a small force of men, commenced the work of constructing a range. The ground was surveyed and cleared, and plans for a range, to be built with the small amount of money, were formulated. These plans contemplated the future development of the range when more funds became available.

The range laid out consisted of a marksman range of thirteen targets, an experts range of two butts, containing targets and the running track echeloned 100 yards in rear and to the right, and a sharpshooter's range of six targets, echeloned 100 yards to the rear and to the right of the experts' range. All these butts are capable of being lengthened so that fifty targets can be placed in the marksman range and fifty in the long range butts. The land was irregular and covered with brush and trees, so that clearing and grading were necessary. The force was increased to eighty men, and contracts for a storehouse, one officer's quarters and an artesian well and a wharf were let.

The range as completed now consists of roadways from wharf to all parts of range, barn, magazine, butts, a target house at each butt, scorers' desk, telephone lines to each butt with telephone house at each firing point, a complete sewer and water system connecting with a 10,000-gallon tank over artesian well, raised firing mounds and track, and falling targets for the experts' range. The ground has been leveled where necessary, and has been planted in grass, and to the side a kitchen garden for the men's mess has been planted. The range has been made up to date in all respects on the lines of the most approved range construction, and no details have been omitted to make it a model range of its kind. When more money becomes available for its further development it will be capable of accommodating matches on a large scale. A post-office has been established at

the range and has been named Winthrop, in honor of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

The mail address is Winthrop, Md. Telegrams should be addressed "Cherry Hill, Va." A telephone line connects the rifle range with the city telephone system in Washington. As this line is through the central at the Naval Proving Ground, call the navy yard, Washington, Central (Lincoln 1330), then ask for connection with the rifle range. The regular local city telephone rates prevail. Long distance calls can be made from points beyond Washington at the rates to Washington. Charges for calls from the rifle range to city lines beyond the government lines are two cents each. The range can be reached via Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad and Washington Southern Railway from Union Station or Seventh Street Station, Washington, to Cherry Hill, Va., thence by ferry to rifle range. For schedule consult latest R.F. and P. folder; fare ninety-five cents. Cherry Hill is directly across the Potomac River from the rifle range. Before using this route passengers should, by telephone or mail, request ferry to meet them and inform themselves that this will be done. Communication may also be had by Chesapeake and Potomac Steamboat Company steamers, leaving Seventh street wharf, Washington, on Sundays, and the Potomac Navigation Company's steamer Trenton, leaving old ferry wharf, Seventh and M streets, N.W., also by the navy yard tugs by permission of the captain of the yard.

MARINE CORPS NOTES.

The Quartermaster's Department of the U.S. Marine Corps is to make an experiment in purchasing rations for posts. Under the existing law the Marine Corps on shore must purchase and issue the Army ration. Heretofore, under a general contract at each post, one dealer has been engaged to supply all the component parts of the ration. The experiment to be made now consists in not buying from one dealer under contract, but to buy the component parts from different individuals, as meats from a butcher, vegetables from a grocer, etc. The Quartermaster's Department believes that the new way will prove to be more economical and generally more satisfactory. The experiment is to be made at New York and Norfolk, and possibly at Port Royal, for a period of six months.

The office of the Quartermaster of the U.S. Marine Corps will have the plans and specifications of the new marine barracks and officers' quarters at Bremerton ready to issue on May 31. Bids will be invited for this construction work, particularly from contractors at San Francisco, Portland and Seattle. Congress has provided \$210,000 for the work.

Capt. Frederick M. Eslick, U.S.M.C., fell down stairs while on duty some time ago. He was injured severely, and naval surgeons said he might be cured by a serious operation, which he refused to undergo. He was recommended for retirement without pay in view of his refusal to take the chance. Civilian surgeons who examined him said he might recover without an operation.

The examination of the officers of the Marine Corps for promotion, which began in Washington on May 16 with the examination of Lieut. Harrison T. Swain, was continued last Monday with the examination of 1st Lieut. Charles F. Williams. The following is the order in which the other candidates will be examined: Second Lieut. John Q. Adams, 2d Lieut. Reginald F. Ludlow, 1st Lieut. Gerard M. Kincaid, 2d Lieut. Edward N. McClellan and 1st Lieut. Ellis B. Miller. First Lieut. Harrison T. Swain, Marine Corps, who was the first officer examined by the board which met in Washington on May 16 for the examination of Marine Corps officers for promotion, will be retired for physical disability. He failed in the physical examination, but having passed in the other he will be retired in the grade of captain, under the provision applying to officers of the Marine Corps, but not to officers of the Navy.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The record of the court of inquiry in the case of the U.S.S. Marietta is under consideration by the Navy Department. It had been believed that the middle of this week would have been the giving out of the decision in the Lauchheimer inquiry, but nothing has been revealed as to these findings. The work of the court in the Marietta case was to fix the responsibility, if any, of Comdr. Frank K. Hill for the alleged dirty condition of the vessel on her return from a cruise in the West Indies last winter. The length of time which has been consumed in going over the record of the Lauchheimer court indicates to some that unusual features are presented by it which necessitate special scrutiny and study by the reviewing officer. The record was very voluminous, it is true, but it is considered that the bulkiness of it would not alone have deferred for so long a decision unless some especially interesting points had arisen in connection with it.

The retirement of Rear Admiral Albert C. Dillingham, U.S.N., on June 3, 1910, for age, will cause no promotions, as he is an extra number in his grade.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks has decided to send a complete electric lighting system to the island of Guam for municipal use.

During the second set of standardizing tests and the unfinished three runs of the first test of the torpedoboot destroyer Reid on the Rockland (Me.) course, May 20, the highest speed attained on any single run was at the rate of 32.44 knots. The submarine Salmon has been showing remarkable speed during her builder's trial off Provincetown, Mass. While the government contract calls for a speed of nine and one-half knots submerged, the Salmon, it is reported, has made two or three knots more.

A division has been organized from the torpedoboats now in reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., to be known as the First Torpedo Division. This division will proceed during the latter part of June on a short practice cruise to Chesapeake and Narragansett bays. Upon the completion of this duty the division will return to Charleston and rejoin the Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Charleston.

The commandant of the naval station at Cavite, P.I., has informed the Navy Department that the drydock Dewey at Olongapo sank on Tuesday morning, May 24. One side of the dock is completely submerged; the other side is from one to nine feet above the surface of the water. It is expected that the dock will be raised within three weeks. The cause of the accident is unknown, but the matter is being investigated.

No satisfactory explanation of the sinking of the drydock Dewey at Olongapo has yet reached the Navy De-

partment, which, however, believes the damage will be only nominal.

The U.S.S. Wheeling, now at the navy yard, Puget Sound, and the Petrel, now at the navy yard, Mare Island, have been ordered to meet at San Francisco and proceed in company to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., via the Suez Canal.

The Potomac, now at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., has been ordered to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for duty at the naval station at that place.

The Baltimore, now out of commission at the navy yard, New York, has been ordered transferred to the navy yard, Philadelphia. The status of the vessel will not be changed.

The South Dakota, now at Bahia Blanca, Argentine, with Special Service Squadron, has been ordered detached from that squadron and ordered to proceed to San Francisco, via the Strait of Magellan.

Great target work is credited to the new battleship South Carolina in her first practice off the Virginia Capes. One of her 12-inch turrets averaged more than two hits a minute, every shot fired scoring a hit, and her firing throughout was constantly good.

The following was the degree of completion on May 1 of vessels under construction for the United States Navy: Battleships—Florida, 63.4; Utah, 72.0; Wyoming, 19.0; Arkansas, 24.0. Torpedoboot destroyers—Paulding, 86.8; Drayton, 77.6; Roe, 85.1; Terry, 82.4; Perkins, 72.9; Sterett, 71.4; McCall, 66.9; Burrows, 67.5; Farrington, 67.5; Mayrant, 72.6; Monaghan, 18.3; Trippe, 31.9; Walke, 27.5; Ammen, 30.9; Patterson, 17.8. Submarine torpedoboats: Salmon, 92.7; Carp, 47.6; Barracuda, 47.6; Pickerel, 46.4; Skate, 46.1; Skipjack, 37.6; Sturgeon, 36.7; Thrasher, 4.7; Tuna, 22.2; Seal, 48.9. Colliers—Cyclops, 70.6; No. 8, 23.3.

Twenty-five steel plates were removed from the hull of the cruiser Denver in the drydock at Mare Island, Calif., May 19, by a force of mechanics, and they will be renewed by new plates. The plates removed were reported to be in very bad shape.

Naval Constr. W. J. Baxter, U.S.N., who had charge of the building of the battleship Florida, has received a congratulatory letter from George Von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy. It is dated at Washington, May 23, and says: "The Department wishes to extend its congratulations to you and to your assistants on the high percentage of completion of the Florida when she was launched and the successful outcome of the launching of that vessel. It is a factor of considerable value to the Navy and the country that the organization and training of the men engaged in building the Connecticut and the Florida have improved to the extent shown by the condition of the Florida when she was launched."

Reports from Fort Barrancas, Pensacola, Fla., state that a seaman on a commercial vessel was mortally wounded when his ship passed within range of the Fort Barrancas target squad on May 25, other members of the vessel's crew having narrow escapes. An investigation has been ordered.

At the Charleston Navy Yard Ensign B. A. Strait returned from Winter Park, Fla., May 16, where he had been on leave. He has been appointed census enumerator for the Reserve Torpedo Divisions. The work of paving the yard, which was begun in March, has been completed. The extent of the work amounts to about twelve blocks, and is a great improvement. Lieut. W. M. Pray, of the Massachusetts Naval Militia, is at the yard on duty in connection with getting the Rodgers and Foote ready to take North for the summer. The Dupont has been ordered turned over to the North Carolina Naval Militia for the summer. The De Long, Ensign R. W. Mathewson commanding, arrived at Charleston Navy Yard May 21 from Boston, and will be placed in reserve.

The Hatuey, the first Cuban armed vessel to visit the harbor of New York, came into port May 23. She is a vessel of 535 tons, formerly the steam yacht Pantonos, of Poston, and now armed with four guns, the flagship of the coast guard fleet of the island republic. She was en route to Bath, Me., for repairs.

The new German cruiser, Von der Tann (19,000 tons), on a trial run May 24 is credited with 28 knots an hour.

The French Admiral Jaureguiberry on the night of May 21, at Toulon, France, gave a dinner aboard his flagship in honor of the officers of the U.S.S. New York. The latter left port May 23 for Spezia, Italy. She will visit Constantinople, later proceeding to the Orient, where she will become the flagship of Rear Admiral John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet.

An interesting event at the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, at Quincy, Mass., on May 25, was the laying of the keel of Argentina's great battleship, the day also being the one hundredth anniversary of Argentina's independence. Acorazado, as this ship will be christened, will displace about 27,500 tons, the largest vessel, it is believed, yet begun anywhere. Admiral M. Dominique Garcia, Capt. Diogenes Aguirre, Lieut. Comdr. J. Yalour, M. G. Bianchi, P. Espindola, Carlos M. Valadres and Osvaldo Fernandez and Lieuts. D. Casanova, Valerio Masjean and P. Storni, with their ladies, were among those who witnessed the laying of the keel under the steel shiphouse, where a specially strong concrete foundation had been built to carry the heavy hull of the Acorazado. At the Algonquin Club in the evening Governor Draper dined Admiral Garcia and members of the Argentine Naval Commission. The Governor was attended by members of his staff.

"The use of steam for small units ranging from twenty-five horsepower and up," says the Railway and Marine News, of Seattle, Wash., "is made possible in competition with the internal combustion engine by the successful development by Seattle men of a new steam boiler which is the lighter by far than any commercial boiler on the market, yet even more durable and more readily repaired. This new steam boiler, when combined with a triple expansion engine, is approximately one-half the weight when complete and ready for operation, as compared with many of the well known makes of gasoline or internal combustion engines. The space that this steam outfit occupies is less than the gasoline engine, the center of gravity is lower, and as the steam engine does not require a flywheel the shaft center is a great deal lower in the boat, which reduces the angle of the propeller shaft."

The first complete bibliography of flying machines and aeronautic literature ever issued has just been published by the Smithsonian Institution after several months of hard work by Paul Brocket, assistant librarian. It contains references to 13,500 titles, all of which can be found either in the Smithsonian Library, the Library of Congress, or one of the special departmental libraries in Washington, D.C.

NEW FIELD SERVICE REGULATIONS.

The new Field Service Regulations are now in the hands of the binder, and will soon be ready for distribution. They have been entirely rewritten, and the changes are so numerous that only a comparison of the two, paragraph by paragraph, will show the difference. The following table of contents will indicate the scope of the new work:

Article I. Organization—Land forces of the United States; units of organization; commanders and staffs; provost marshal general; supply departments; bureau of information for prisoners of war; details of organization; division complete.

Article II. The service of information—General principles: Military information, information division, etc. Reconnaissance: By independent Cavalry; by divisional Cavalry; by Infantry; patrolling; reconnaissance in force; reconnaissance by balloon or flying machine. Messages, reports, field maps, war diaries; transmission of information.

Article III. Orders—General principles; composition of field orders; form of field orders.

Article IV. The service of security—General principles. Advance guards: Duties, strength and composition—distance from main body; forming advance guard—advance guard commander, distribution of troops, advance Cavalry, support, reserve, reconnaissance, communication; advance guard of a small command: advance guard of a Cavalry command; advance guard of a division (independent); security for the head of a retreating force. Flank guards: Duties, flank marches. Rear guards: Duties, strength and composition; forming the rear guard—rear guard commander, distribution of troops, distances, communication; rear guard in action; rear guard of an advancing force. Outposts: Duties, strength and composition, selection and preparation of outpost positions; establishing the outpost—halt order, distribution of troops, changes for the night, advanced Cavalry, supports, outguards, sentinels, detached posts, reserve, communication, small commands; outpost patrols; examining posts; relieving the outpost; Cavalry outposts.

Article V. Marches and convoys—General principles. Conduct of marches: Preparation, forming the column, distribution of troops, the start, rate and length of marches, halts, crossing streams on ferries, care of troops, camp or bivouac. Marches in peace: Changing station, practice marches. Marches in campaign: Concentration, marches in the presence of the enemy, trains, forced marches, night marches. Convoys: Definition. Wagon convoys: Organization, security, distribution of troops, advance guard, main body, rear guard; camping; defense of a convoy; attack of a convoy. Convoys of prisoners; convoys by rail; convoys by water.

Article VI. Shelter—General principles: shelter during mobilization. Shelter in campaign: Nature of, selection of camp site, form and dimension of camps, establishing camps, billeting, bivouacs, care of troops. Shelter during battle; shelter during sieges.

Article VII. The service of supply—General principles. Sources of supply: (1) the theater of operations—requisitions; (2) the base or depots in rear—line of communications, movable supply depot, field and supply trains, base. The Quartermaster's Department: fuel and forage. Subsistence: Rations; methods of subsisting during mobilization; methods of subsisting in the field—how rations are carried, issues, sales stores, extra issues, fresh meats, fresh bread, accountability; care of troops—supervision of food, messing, kitchens. Ammunition supply. In general, accountability, ammunition trains, combat trains; Infantry; Artillery; Cavalry; for a field army. Other supplies.

Article VIII. Transportation—General principles. Wagon transportation: Field trains, combat trains, ammunition trains, supply trains. Pack transportation. Transportation by rail: How provided, preparation of cars, loading and entraining, conduct of troops, detraining and unloading. Transportation by water.

Article IX. Combat—General principles: How decisive results are obtained, advantages of the offensive; advantages of the defensive, preliminaries, fire, ranges, entrenchments. The offensive: Plan and conduct of attack, the order; preparatory stage; decisive action; final stage and pursuit; action in case of repulse. Night attacks; Cavalry vs. cavalry. The defensive: Plan of defense—The position, distribution of troops; strengthening the position; extent of front covered; conduct of the defense—preparatory stage, decisive action, final stage, defense at night. A position in readiness.

Article X. The sanitary service—Personnel, etc.: Composition, insignia, status. Medical Department: Duties, organization, titles of medical officers. Administration of the sanitary service: Control, inspections, transportation, special details, guards, first aid packets, identification tags, care of inhabitants of occupied territory. Conduct of the sanitary service in the field: How divided—(1) with the mobile forces, ambulance companies, field hospitals, camps, marches, combats, search for wounded; (2) service of the line of communications. International Red Cross Convention.

Article XI. The laws of war—instruction for the government of the Armies of the United States in time of war—Opening of hostilities. Laws and customs of war on land; Belligerents—Qualifications of belligerents, qualifications of belligerents, prisoners of war, the sick and wounded; hostilities—means of injuring the enemy, sieges and bombardments, spies, flags of truce, capitulations and armistices; occupied territory. Rights and duties of neutral powers: General rules; internment of belligerents and care of wounded in neutral territory; neutral persons; railway material. Submarine contact mines.

Appendices—List of flags and pennants by which field armies, etc., are distinguished; form of field message blank; abbreviations and conventional signs authorized for field maps and sketches; forms of field orders; road space and dimensions of camps; weights, measures and practicability of slopes; forms for Infantry trenches.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy. Beckman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Major Gen. George F. Elliott, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The following are changes in the location of ships of the Navy later than those of the same vessels noted in the complete table on pages 1177-1179:

Flusser, sailed May 25 from Provincetown, Mass., for Delaware Breakwater.

New York, arrived May 24 at Spezia, Italy.

Charleston, sailed May 24 from Shanghai, China, for Yokohama, Japan.

Vicksburg, sailed May 26 from Acapulco, Mexico, for Corinto, Nicaragua.

Brutus, sailed May 25 from Lambert Point, Va., for Delaware Breakwater.
 Leonidas, sailed May 25 from Norfolk, Va., for Charleston, S.C.
 Salem, arrived May 26 off Eighty-ninth street, North River, New York city.
 Lamson, sailed May 26 from Provincetown, Mass., for Delaware Breakwater.
 New Orleans, sailed from Hankow for Shanghai May 27.
 Wolverine sailed from Sandusky, Ohio, for Erie, Pa., May 27.

U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

(U.S.S. Connecticut, Flagship.)

FLEET G.O. NO. 10, Navy Yard, N.Y., May 20, 1910.

1. The following reassignment of ships to divisions of the Atlantic Fleet will go in effect on July 1, 1910:

First Division: Rear Admiral Schroeder, U.S.N., commanding; Connecticut (fleet flagship), (Florida), (Utah), Delaware, North Dakota, Michigan.

Second Division: Rear Admiral C. E. Vreeland, U.S.N., commanding; Louisiana (flagship); South Carolina, Kansas, (Missouri), New Hampshire.

Third Division: Rear Admiral S. P. Comly, U.S.N., commanding; Georgia (flagship); Nebraska, Rhode Island, Virginia, (Ohio).

Fourth Division: Rear Admiral J. B. Murdock, U.S.N., commanding; Minnesota (flagship); Vermont, Mississippi, Idaho, (Maine), (Missouri).

(The Vermont is temporarily retained in the fourth division and will be shifted to the second division when the Maine or Missouri joins the flag.)

2. In carrying out the provisions of Articles 42 and 94, Fleet Regulations, ships named in parentheses will be disregarded, the sequence being that of the other ships enumerated.

3. Call letters will be assigned later.

SEATON SCHROEDER, Rear Admiral, U.S.N.

Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate May 23, 1910.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Charles T. Owens to be a lieutenant commander from Nov. 20, 1909, vice Koester, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Winfield Liggett, jr., to be a lieutenant from Jan. 31, 1910, to fill a vacancy.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) from Jan. 31, 1910, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade: Winfield Liggett, jr., and John F. Atkinson.

The following-named midshipmen to be ensigns in that grade from June 7, 1909, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date: James McC. Murray, William F. Amson, Joseph Baer, Charles C. Windsor, Francis A. L. Vossler, Forney M. Knox, Seymour E. Holliday, Chauncey E. Fugh, Herman E. Weltz and Ernest G. Kittel.

Nominations received by the Senate May 24, 1910.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. William D. Leahy to be a lieutenant commander from Sept. 15, 1909, vice Lieut. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan, promoted.

Lieut. Willis McDowell to be a lieutenant commander from Oct. 25, 1909, vice Lieut. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William R. Furlong to be a lieutenant from Jan. 31, 1910, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) from Jan. 31, 1910, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade: William R. Furlong, William O. Spears and Reed M. Fawell.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate May 23, 1910.

Promotions in the Navy.

John K. Barton, now a captain on the retired list, to be engineer-in-chief, with the rank of rear admiral, on the retired list.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade): Louis P. Davis and John M. Smealie.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Louis P. Davis to be a lieutenant.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 20.—Capt. C. B. T. Moore and Comdr. C. H. Harlow, to duty conference Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. Comdr. A. A. Pratt detached duty Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., and duty Pensacola; to duty Buffalo as executive and navigator.

Lieut. C. C. Soule, jr., to duty conference Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. H. A. Stuart detached duty Vermont; to duty conference Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. B. B. Wygant detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Vermont.

Lieut. W. V. Tomb detached duty Buffalo; to duty Washington.

Ensign V. V. Woodward detached duty Reid; to duty Hartford.

Surg. F. L. Pleadwell detached duty Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to duty conference Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Pharm. T. N. Phillips, when discharged treatment Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo.; to duty Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

MAY 21.—Rear Admiral W. W. Kimball detached special duty Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to home.

Mid. H. E. Weltz, when discharged treatment Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., to duty Prairie.

Pay Dir. M. G. McDonald to duty as purchasing pay officer, Navy Pay Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pay Dir. R. T. M. Ball detached duty as purchasing pay officer, Navy Pay Office, Philadelphia, Pa., settle accounts, and wait orders.

Bsns. F. G. Mehling detached duty Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to duty Potomac.

MAY 22.—Rear Admiral A. C. Dillingham placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from June 3, 1910.

Act. Asst. Surg. E. P. Halton to duty Naval Hospital, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Chief Sailmaker F. Watson placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from May 30, 1910.

MAY 24.—Comdr. A. H. Davis detached duty Georgia; to duty command Tacoma.

Lieut. Comdr. R. K. Crank when discharged treatment Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.; to duty Wisconsin as navigator.

Lieut. Comdr. Y. Stirling, jr., detached duty Connecticut; to duty Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., connection fitting out Paulding, and duty in command when placed in commission.

Lieut. Comdr. L. McNamee detached duty works General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y.; to duty Connecticut as navigator.

Lieut. E. T. Constein detached duty Office Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty conference Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. R. W. Henderson detached duty Maryland; to duty General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y., as inspector of equipment, ordnance and engineering material.

Asst. Paymr. E. G. Morsell to duty as pay officer Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, navy yard, Charleston, S.C., and as pay officer of Texas.

Asst. Paymr. J. F. O'Mara detached duty as pay officer Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, navy yard, Charleston, S.C., and as pay officer of Texas; to duty navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Naval Constr. L. Banksen detached duty Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., to duty Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., as superintendent constructor.

Naval Constr. H. G. Gillmor detached duty Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass.; to duty Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Paymr. Clerk W. J. Garity appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy; duty Philadelphia.

Paymr. Clerk F. H. Bansen appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Texas, revoked.

Paymr. Clerk T. N. Carter, appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, Charleston, S.C., revoked.

MAY 25.—Rear Admiral J. D. Adams, retired, detached duty as commandant Sixth Naval District, navy yard; Charleston, S.C.; to home.

Comdr. A. P. Niblack detached duty command Tacoma; to duty as naval attaché at Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires and Santiago.

Civ. Engr. W. H. Allen detached duty naval magazine, Hingham, Mass.; to duty Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Civ. Engr. E. H. Brownell detached duty Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Civ. Engr. A. C. Lewerenz detached duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., and temporary duty Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty naval station, Hawaii.

Ast. Civil Engr. C. A. Bostrom detached duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to duty naval station, Guam, M.I.

Chief Btzn. A. R. Nickerson detached navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to duty Nebraska.

Chief Gun. B. P. Middleton detached duty naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I.; to duty Nebraska.

Carp. A. G. Merrill detached duty Wabash; to duty Missouri.

Carp. A. L. Sundqvist detached duty Missouri, and continue treatment naval hospital, Newport, R.I.

MAY 26.—Midshipman E. C. Lange when discharged treatment Navy Hospital, Newport; to duty Nebraska.

Pay Dir. J. S. Carpenter detached duty assistant to Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and wait orders.

Paymr. W. T. Wallace, retired, placed upon the retired list from May 24, 1910.

Paymr. G. P. Dyer detached duty Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; to duty Colorado.

Paymr. W. T. Gray detached duty Colorado; to home settle accounts and wait orders.

Paymr. D. V. Chadwick to duty Bureau of Supplies and accounts.

Paymr. Clk. O. J. Phillips appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Colorado, revoked.

Paymr. Clerk J. P. Guise appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty settle accounts Navy pay office, Philadelphia.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 19.—Lieut. Col. F. J. Moses appointed member marine examining board, marine barracks, Washington, D.C., vice Capt. W. H. Clifford, relieved.

Capt. J. H. A. Day detached U.S.S. New Jersey when placed in reserve, to marine barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass. Also to temporary duty at summer conference, Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Capt. E. A. Greene detached U.S.S. Missouri when placed in reserve, to marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C.

First Lieut. E. B. Miller detached marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C., to marine barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

First Lieut. C. F. Williams report to president, marine examining board, marine barracks, Washington, D.C., ten a.m., May 23, 1910.

Second Lieut. E. C. Williams detached marine detachment, U.S.S. Missouri, to duty marine detachment, U.S.S. North Dakota.

Second Lieut. H. J. Weitzel detached marine barracks, Washington, D.C., to duty marine detachment, U.S.S. Delaware.

Second Lieut. A. A. Cunningham detached marine detachment, U.S.S. New Jersey, to marine barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

MAY 20.—First Lieut. R. B. Farquharson detached marine barracks, naval station, Honolulu, T.H., to report in person to the major general, commandant.

Second Lieut. P. J. Levering detached Marine Officers' School, Port Royal, S.C., to report in person to the major general, commandant.

MAY 23.—Capt. George Van Orden to Newport, R.I., for special temporary duty at Naval War College, during summer conference.

MAY 25.—Major M. J. Shaw detached command marine barracks, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to Marine Officers' School, Port Royal, S.C., for duty as instructor in advanced base course.

Major N. H. Hall detached marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to command marine barracks, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., relieving Capt. F. L. Bradman.

Capt. F. L. Bradman detached command marine barracks, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., to Marine Officers' School, Port Royal, S.C., for instruction in advanced base course.

Capt. A. E. Harding detached command marine detachment, U.S.S. Kansas, upon reporting of relief, to Marine Officers' School, Port Royal, S.C., for instruction in advanced base course.

Second Lieut. A. A. Cunningham orders of May 19 revoked; proceed to Boston, Mass., for duty with marine detachment, U.S.S. North Dakota.

Second Lieut. E. C. Williams orders to duty with U.S.S. North Dakota revoked.

Second Lieut. R. S. Geiger orders to duty Mare Island, Cal., revoked; to Marine Officers' School, Port Royal, S.C., for instruction in advanced base course.

G.O. 55, MAY 18, 1910, U.S.M.C.

1. The practice of requiring marines about to be discharged while on shore duty on foreign stations to execute, in consideration of being retained at the station for discharge, a waiver of all claim to consular aid and to transportation and subsistence for sea travel incident to return from place of discharge to place of current enlistment will be discontinued.

2. Hereafter waivers of claims to consular aid and transportation will be required only in cases of marines who are to be discharged upon their own request (by purchase or at expiration of enlistment) from a ship on a foreign station, in accordance with Article 1420 (5), Navy Regulations.

3. Waivers in such cases will be worded as follows:

"I,, serving as a marine on board the U.S.S., request to be discharged upon expiration of my enlistment,, 191 (or by purchase), in the port of If so discharged, I hereby waive all claims to consular aid and to transportation to the United States."

4. Waivers will be executed in duplicate, and one copy forwarded to Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, through official channels, for the files of the Adjutant and Inspector; the other to be securely pasted in the man's descriptive book or service record. Blank forms will be furnished by the Adjutant and Inspector upon requisition.

G. F. ELLIOTT, Major Gen., Commandant.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Secretary of the Treasury—Franklin MacVeagh.

Chief of Division, R.C.S.—Capt. Worth G. Ross, Commandant.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

MAY 21.—Second Lieut. W. A. Whittier granted thirty days' leave commencing June 5.

MAY 24.—Third Lieut. E. A. Coffin granted five days' leave commencing June 4.

First Lieut. of Engrs. A. C. Norman granted thirty days' leave commencing July 2.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. W. H. Doren granted fifteen days' leave commencing June 21.

First Lieut. of Engrs. S. M. Rock granted six days' extension of leave.

First Lieut. W. W. Joynes granted nine days' leave commencing May 27.

MAY 25.—First Lieut. H. G. Fisher granted two days' leave on account of sickness.

MAY 26.—A board will convene May 31 at South Baltimore, Md., for the examination for promotion of 1st Lieut.

John G. Berry, 2d Lieut. E. S. Addison and 3d Lieuts. John H. Cornell and William P. Wishaar. The detail for the board is Senior Capt. W. A. Reynolds, Capt. J. H. Brown and Capt. S. B. Winraam.

The cutter Itasca sailed from Arundel Cove May 26 for Newport News, to be docked preparatory to departure on practice cruise to Europe.

A despatch from Ladysmith, B.C., announces that the revenue cutter Manning left that port May 25 for Unalaska. The Manning carries Sr. Capt. D. P. Foley, commanding the Bering Sea patrol fleet, the headquarters of which will be Unalaska. The fleet this season comprises the cutter Manning, the Bear, the Perry and the Tahoma. It is learned that the Tahoma is now in Unimak Pass, to render assistance if need be as the Nome fleet works north on the opening of the ice. The Perry is on the Fairweather grounds and the Bear off Kodiak. The fleet is to rendezvous at Unalaska on June 14.

A struggle of twenty-four hours to prevent their craft from sinking was ended on the night of May 20 for the crew of the little schooner Sarah and Lucy, when she grounded in Vineyard Haven, Mass., after being towed in by the revenue cutter Acushnet. The Sarah and Lucy was bound from Boston to New York, with a cargo of copper cinders, having left the former port on May 18. She sprung a leak May 19 off Cape Cod. It was wireless telegraphy which saved the schooner and her crew of seven men. The little vessel communicated her plight to the Pollock Rip Lightship, and that beacon promptly notified the revenue cutter Acushnet, at Wood Hole. The Acushnet arrived alongside when there were three and one-half feet of water in the vessel's hold.

A highly distinctive notice appeared in Lloyd's Register of London of April 21, relative to the work done by the revenue cutter Snohomish in the vicinity of Neah Bay, Wash., in aiding vessels in distress. Much attention has been attracted by this vessel in different parts of the maritime world.

The forty-five-foot launch to be used in connection with the movement and anchorage of vessels on St. Mary's river has been awarded to the Pioneer Boat Company, of Bay City, Mich. About ten weeks will see the completion of the craft.

Two Great Lakes cutters have gone into commission, the Tuscarora at Milwaukee on May 1, and the Morell at Detroit on May 16.

First Lieut. W. W. Joynes visited the headquarters of the Service in Washington on his return recently from a life-saving inspection trip to the Pacific coast. His station is at Elizabeth City, N.C.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., May 20, 1910.

The bal poudré given by Mrs. P. L. Reed and Mrs. J. D. Beuret-on Thursday was a pretty and delightful affair. Mrs. Reed's home was used for dancing, and refreshments were served at Mrs. Beuret's. About seventy-five of the Navy people attended. Paymr. and Mrs. Ray Spear are entertaining Miss Richardson, of Duluth, Minn. The Misses Ames, daughters of Med. Dir. and Mrs. Howard E. Ames, arrived Saturday from Annapolis, Md. Asst. Naval Consr. S. M. Henry has taken the Griswold quarters on Burwell avenue, and Mrs. Henry is expected soon from Philadelphia. P.A. Surg. and Mrs. B. F. Jenness left Monday for Buffalo, N.Y. Miss Josephine Ellcott, of Portland, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. S. S. Nelson. Miss Nelson, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. V. S. Nelson, arrived Saturday from Annapolis, Md., and joined her parents here.

The bachelors' club, consisting of Naval Constructor Sweeney, Paymasters Wilson and Bright and Mr. Cameron, entertained at dinner on Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Bertolette, Miss Meiggs, Miss Ames, Miss Benedict, Miss Richardson and Ensign Dracemel. Mrs. Hayward, wife of Surgeon Hayward, arrived Monday from Los Angeles and has taken apartments at Seattle. Mr. McDowell, wife of Lieut. Willis McDowell, arrived Saturday from Pennsylvania. Capt. and Mrs. Bertolette gave a launch party up Port Washington to the rhododendron fields on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Robertson, Paymr. and Mrs. Spear, Miss Ames, Miss Meiggs, Miss Richardson, Captain Tracy, Paymaster Bright, Mr. Sweeney and Mr. Cameron.

The crew of the Colorado entertained the officers and ladies of the yard and snips at a minstrel show on the quarterdeck on Friday evening.

Paymr. and Mrs. Tricou have taken apartments at Kitsap Inn, which will be ready about June 15. Paymr. and Mrs. Spear and their guest, Miss Richardson, were guests of Mrs. Nordahl Solner at luncheon at the Country Club, Seattle, on Tuesday. Mdm. Stuart S. Brown entertained his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dana W. Brown, of West Seattle, at dinner on board the Washington on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Spear entertained at luncheon on Wednesday for Mrs. Robertson and her guest, Mrs. Lombard, of Los Angeles. Mrs. Sterne, Mrs. Griswold and Mrs. Field, Mrs. Waish entertained at luncheon on Thursday for Mrs. Cottman, Mrs. Brown, Miss Conley, Mrs. Ames, Miss Ames, Miss Richardson and Mrs. Spear. Paymr. and Mrs. Spear gave a dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Cottman, Capt. and Mrs. Bertolette, Lieut. and Mrs. Moses, Miss Meiggs, Miss Richardson, Paymaster Bright and Mr. Cameron.

The dance given in the sail loft on Saturday evening by the officers of the cruisers Washington, Pennsylvania and Colorado, complimentary to the officers and ladies of the yard, was a most delightful affair. The guests were received by Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, Captains Rogers and Pond and Mrs. B. B. Bierer. The members of the University Club, who had come to play baseball with the officers of the yard, remained for the dance. Capt. and Mrs. Robertson entertained at an informal tea on Sunday in honor of Mrs. Lombard, of Los Angeles. The wardroom officers of the Philadelphia entertained the University Club baseball team at dinner on Saturday. The wardroom officers of the Colorado entertained at dinner on Tuesday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, Miss Nelson, Mrs. Bierer, Mrs. McDowell and Mrs. Crenshaw.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert O. Underwood, U.S.M.C., whose wedding took place on April 20 on the Pennsylvania, are visiting in California and will not return until June 1. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Waldo Evans entertained at dinner on Sunday on board the Pennsylvania for Mrs. Robert Keith, of Port Orchard. Mrs. Richard Keith, of Seattle, Mrs. Sterne, Miss Ellcott, Paymasters Bright and Wilson, Constructor Sweeney, Mr. Cameron and a number of the wardroom officers. Mr. and Mrs. Clise and Miss Clise, of Seattle, were guests of Naval Constr. and Mrs. Bouret over Sunday. Capt. C. C. Rogers entertained at dinner on board the Washington Wednesday for Rear Admiral J. A. Rodgers, Capt. C. C. Pond and Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Y. Blakely. Mrs. E. W. Eberle entertained at bridge on Friday afternoon. Capt. and Mrs. Robertson entertained at dinner Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Lombard. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Bertolette, Miss Meiggs, Lieut. and Mrs. Moses, Captain Tracy and Constructor Sweeney.

At present there are 1,331 men employed at the yard, and the pay roll amounts to \$105,000 each month; for work on the Washington, Pennsylvania, Colorado and Wheeling. Work on the Oregon has been suspended until the cruisers have left, when it will require six months to complete. The gunboat Albany arrived Thursday from Central America. On Monday repairs will be started, the vessel to leave July 16 for the Orient. The gunboat Wheeling will leave the last of the month for the Atlantic coast by way of the Suez Canal, under command of Comdr. E. W. Eberle.

The eleventh shipment of granite arrived from Index, Wash., on Thursday for the new drydock. A spur track has been laid from the quay wall to the unsightly swamp at the west end of the yard, which will be filled in with dirt from the new drydock. This ground will be used for a parade ground for the marine barracks soon to be built. The 100-ton floating crane is nearing completion.

Mdn. H. T. Smith left his ship, the Washington, this week to go to Annapolis to join the Navy rifle team for target practice at Camp Perry. He held the highest aggregate score at Annapolis in 1908.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 25, 1910.

No longer will the broad expanse of green sward in "Oklahoma," where athletic contests and drills are held, be known as "the parade ground." Captain Bowyer has announced that in future orders the term "parade ground" will apply to the new parade in front of Bancroft Hall, overlooking the harbor and facing the Chesapeake Bay and Kent Island. The old parade is to be known as "Worden Field," a memorial to the late Rear Admiral John L. Worden, hero of the Merrimac and Monitor battle.

"A Guide to Annapolis and the Naval Academy," a little book compiled and illustrated by Prof. W. O. Stevens and Instructor Carroll S. Alden, of the Naval Academy, is printed by the Lord Baltimore Press. Mrs. Gilbert P. Coleman, wife of Professor Coleman, of the Department of English, who has been quite ill, is recovering. Randolph Dickens, of Missouri, has been admitted as a midshipman.

The annual examinations have begun; midshipmen who have reached the required standard in all studies escape certain examinations.

Mrs. S. J. Brown, wife of Professor Brown, of the Naval Academy, is seriously ill at her home, No. 4 Sampson row. She was stricken a few days ago, became unconscious and has not spoken since. Mrs. Brown is the mother of Mrs. Kalbfus, wife of Lieutenant Kalbfus, U.S.N., and of Mrs. Shearer, wife of Lieutenant Shearer, U.S.M.C., now in the Philippines.

The "Lucky Bag" for 1910 is just out, and this year is especially handsome, bound in green Russian leather, with gold lettering and the class crest. The frontispiece in color represents a midshipman, in white sailor suit, presenting a dainty little maiden a "Lucky Bag" out of a canvas sack, known aboard ship as the "lucky bag." The "foreword" says: "On board ship, before the days of steam, all odds and ends lying about deck were seized by the master-at-arms and stored in a huge sack, called the 'lucky bag.' At the end of the cruise the contents were distributed among the crew by lot, some drawing blanks, others articles of real value. And so it is with this 'Lucky Bag.' It is the accumulation of odds and ends of four of the happiest years of our lives."

The 1910 "Lucky Bag" is dedicated to Lieut. Comdr. John Forrester Hines, U.S.N., "as a mark of appreciation for his courtesy, kindness and never-failing patience." Following the annual custom, it contains a picture and sketch of each 1910 graduate; also the names of the "passed" midshipmen who dropped by the wayside or were "bilged." Of the class 1910 two died. One of these was Viscount Kinjirō Matsukata, of Tokio, Japan.

This year's "Lucky Bag" contains pictures of all the officers and instructors and of the various athletic departments. One page is given up to views of the Naval Academy as it was in 1859, and in 1863, respectively. Illustrations of "The Masqueraders," of the burial of Math and Skinny, and of all phases of life at the Naval Academy, are part of its contents. It is printed on the best book paper, beautifully gotten up, handsomely illustrated, and is a credit to the editorial board of midshipmen, of whom Midshipman Robert Taylor Merrill, 2d, of Rhode Island, is chief.

Lieut. Comdr. John F. Hines is a patient at the naval hospital here, where he was removed a few days ago from Norfolk, Va. Engr.-in-Chief Hutch I. Cone has been visiting the Naval Academy the past week.

The resignation of William E. Moorman, of the first class, has been accepted, to take effect on June 4, made necessary by physical disqualification. It is understood that there may be four or five first classmen who will be forced to resign immediately after receiving their diplomas.

After the embarkation of the midshipmen on Saturday, June 4, they will not come ashore again. The last Sunday service before the ships sail will be held on board the flagship Iowa on Sunday morning, June 5, conducted by Chaplain H. H. Clark. Chaplain Clark will not sail on the summer cruise, nor will he have any supply here at the Academy chapel.

The present assignment of seats for the Army and Navy game on Saturday here gives the Army, 500; resident Navy and civilian members and families, 568; brigade of midshipmen, 1,472; non-resident members of Navy Athletic Association, 468; St. John's College, 88; total, 3,096.

The midshipmen of 1911 are now wearing their class ring, which they "rated" at the semi-annual examination. The 1911 ring has the Naval Academy crest, with a mermaid as its base, and on the opposite the class crest, beneath which is Neptune and the trident. Each ring is set as the individual midshipman prefers, preferably garnet or amethyst. Around the setting there is a golden cable.

The members of the Board of Visitors this year are: Senators S. D. McEnery and George P. Wetmore; Congressman A. L. Bates, L. P. Padgett and G. A. Loud. From civil life: Judge Edward O. Brown, of Chicago; Messrs. Thomas R. Proctor, Utica, N.Y.; Thomas P. Fisk, Sheldon, Wash.; Dr. J. P. McGowan, New York city; Reginald H. Griffith, Austin, Tex.; Michael J. Donnelly, St. Paul, Minn.; Rev. J. W. Dinsmore, San José, Cal. Prof. Paul J. Dashiel has been designated as secretary of the board.

Col. and Mrs. Doyen entertained the "younger set" on Saturday afternoon at No. 3 Marine Barracks, the occasion being the sixteenth birthday of their daughter, Miss Alice Ruth Doyen. Those assisting were Misses Hall, Hannah McCormick, Frances Beard, of Washington; the Misses Elizabeth and Margaret Claude, Marie Brooke and Dorothy Pickrell, of Annapolis.

The remains of Miss Bessie Kimberly, daughter of Mr. Kimberly, pay clerk, U.S.N., were brought here on Tuesday for burial. The interment was in St. Anne's cemetery, Chaplain Clark, of the Naval Academy, officiating.

Four midshipmen of the fourth class captured a hand-car belonging to the Maryland Electric Railways Company and took a four-mile spin to Bay Ridge. The youths were captured on their return trip, and are now awaiting punishment by the Academy authorities. Lieut. Comdr. C. B. McVay took charge of the efforts to head off the larking midshipmen and, from an automobile, gave directions for spreading a line of outposts, consisting of midshipmen and watchmen, fan shape, across Eastport neck, by which the return had to be made. Midshipman Lamont, captain of the baseball nine, was officer of the day, and it fell to him to make the capture of the four midshipmen, who are Harry K. Doyle, James M. Lott, William H. Saunders and Thomas M. Searies.

Official announcement was made on Tuesday of the honors in professional branches won by midshipmen during the last year. They were: Sword offered by class of 1871, for excellence in practical and theoretical ordnance and gunnery, Follett Brady, at large. Cup presented by National Society Sons of the Revolution for practical ordnance and gunnery, Herbert O. Roessell, Oregon. Cup presented by National Society Daughters of the American Revolution for excellence in seamanship and international law, Mervyn Bennion, Utah. Navigating sextant presented by Col. Robert M. Thompson, of New York, for excellence in practical and theoretical navigation, Henry E. Rossell, Florida. Gold medal for small-arm practice, Oscar C. Badger, at large; silver medal, Harold T. Burt, Connecticut, and bronze medal, Oscar Leidel, Illinois.

By winning second place in the competitive Artillery drill, which counts in the competition for "general excellence," the 1st Company, commanded by Midshipman W. A. Richardson, fallback of the football team, which has already taken first place in the Infantry drill, assumes the leading position for the highest honor to be won by a company during the Naval Academy course. The first place in Artillery was won by the 3d Company. Midshipman Robert C. Lee commanding, and the third place by the 5th Company, commanded by Midshipman Clarkson J. Bright. As neither won a place in the Infantry competition, the 1st Company is well in the lead. Seaman-ship, small-arms practice and other professional branches are yet to be heard from, as well as the points won in athletics, and may change the results.

Lee C. Carey, of Ocean City, Md., was to-night elected captain of the field and track team for next season. He is holder of the Academy records in the 100, 220 and 440 yard dashes, his performance of 9.45 seconds in the 100 equalling the inter-collegiate record made by Wefers, of Georgetown. Prospects

for a strong team next year are excellent, as nearly all of the winners this season have one or more years at the Academy. Carey is a son of Lee C. Carey, Mayor of Ocean City, Md. He is a member of the football squad, and although not a big man is among the first dozen midshipmen in the strength tests. No other midshipman in the history of the Academy has won nearly so many events on the track.

ATHLETIC EVENTS.

With Penn. State as their opponent, the midshipmen won Saturday's field and track match by a score of 74 to 43, and incidentally five records were broken. Lee Carey clipped a second off the quarter-mile time and won, although he was pushed to the very tape by Chubb, of Pennsylvania, and Smith, on his own team. Dalton, the football player, clipped one-fifth from the 220-yd. hurdles, doing the distance in 24 4-5. He also broke the 120-yd. hurdles, but this was not allowed to stand, because he knocked down too many bars. Hintze bettered his own record of 134 ft. 6 ins. by slinging the sixteen-pound weight 136 ft. 1 in. Asserson added five inches to his record in the pole vault, vaulting 11 ft. 5 ins.; while Donelson, the Navy captain, beat his mark in the broad jump by 3 3-4 inches. The Penn. State athletes showed to advantage in a half mile, high jump and 220-yd. dash, but in the others they were hopelessly outclassed.

In the last game of baseball before the final contest against the Military Academy next Saturday, the Naval Academy was defeated by Georgetown, 5 to 1. The midshipmen played their usual good game in the field, but gave no indication of having overcome their weakness at the bat. They hit the ball fairly hard, but knocked flies, which were easily gathered in. Meade and Anderson, upon whom the choice for pitcher for the Army game has narrowed, both had a chance and did about equally well. Anderson had more strikeouts to his credit, but was hit harder, and Meade fielded better. Battle's running catch in the second inning, and Metz's catch and throw to first for a double in the same inning, were plays of the highest order. The Navy nine: Erwin, 2b.; Gillam, ss.; Abbott, 3b.; Callaghan, c.; Seibert, 1b.; Battle, c.f.; Strickland, c.f.; Osborne, 1f.; Metz, r.f.; Meade, p.; Anderson, p.

The Naval Academy eight ended its season gloriously Saturday afternoon by taking the first race which it has ever won from the crew representing Syracuse, two miles over the upper course in fairly rough water. The midshipmen rowed a wonderfully heady race, saving strength for a splendid burst and winning by a quarter length; time, 10 mins. 34 4-5 sec. James A. Ten Eyck, or "Old Man" Ten Eyck, to distinguish him from his sons, has brought crews to Annapolis twice before for victories. This time the Navy's victory in such a splendidly contested struggle was not more creditable, as the Syracuse crew is not one bit below their usual standard.

With fine judgment, Stroke Loftin allowed Syracuse to set the pace, but the visitors could not shake the midshipmen off. Both started at thirty-six, and in the first mile Syracuse worked up to a lead of three-quarters of a length. The Navy had dropped to thirty-four, which they maintained with splendid strength, and a little past the mile the Navy began to close. For the next half mile the contest was a beautiful one. Syracuse did not drop below thirty-six, and toward the last raised it as high as thirty-eight. The Navy put up the stroke to thirty-six and their boat shot forward. Within a hundred yards of the finish the local crew had a narrow but safe lead. Coach Glendon and his men are coming in for hearty congratulations. Against difficulties and discouragements, which beset the squad in the early part of the season, a crew has been developed which will rank among the best which has pulled for the Academy. The Navy crew: Brown, bow; Weems, 2; Agrell, 3; King, 4; Merring, 5; Griffith, 6; Johnston, 7; Loftin, stroke; Williams, cox.

In a rifle match shot here Saturday between the Naval Academy team and the 71st Regiment, National Guard of New York, the Guardsmen were victorious by 2,814 points to 2,801. The midshipmen led at the 200 and 600-yd. ranges, slow fire, but were overtaken in the 1,000-yd., and the lead increased in the 200-yd. rapid fire. The match was the fifth annual contest, and the third time the visitors had won the cup offered by Lieut. Col. Hollis Wells, of the 71st. Midshipman Follett Bradley made the fine score of 249 points, tying for high rifle with the veteran Sergeant Doyle, of the visitors. The possible was 275. Other high scores were Colonel Wells and Lieutenant Westermann, of the visitors, with 245 and 244, respectively, and Midshipman Kates, with 240. All the Academy team men are eligible to shoot in the National Matches, and this deprived them of the services of some of their best men including Midshipman Roessell, last year the winner of the National Individual Championship. The score:

Navy: Bradley, 249; Kates, 240; Badger, 238; Cobb, 233; Saunders, 234; Thomas, 218; Bischoff, 238; Zeigler, 232; Brown, 227; Lamberton, 231; Woodside, 238; Howard, 222. Total, 2,801.

Seventy-first Regiment, N.Y.: Sergeant Doyle, 249; Lieutenant Westermann, 244; Captain Heun, 238; Corporal Griffith, 231; Captain Corwin, 242; Captain Eben, 224; Captain De Lamater, 234; Private Lummis, 233; Captain Wells, 245; Sergeant Dooley, 220; Lieutenant Potter, 224; Lieutenant Downes, 230. Total, 2,814.

BOSTON HARBOR.

Fort Revere, Mass., May 25, 1910.

Major and Mrs. Gatchell and children arrived at Fort Strong on Wednesday. Colonel Lombard, M.V.M., Capt. A. T. Easton, U.S.A., retired, Capt. Philip Yost and Captain F. S. Long were the judges of the cadet drill of the Massachusetts Technology on Friday evening. Captain Yost, Long and Easton were the dinner guests of Major and Mrs. Bigelow preceding the drill. Capt. Robert C. Davis, 17th Inf., who, it is said, will go to West Point as adjutant when General Barry, new superintendent, takes charge, is to be with the Massachusetts troops the coming summer in their local camp. Mrs. W. C. Davis was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stearns. Major Thomas Ridgway is confined to his quarters with a slight illness.

The historic blue Army overcoat, so long worn by Massachusetts Militiamen, is to be discarded for the olive drab of the Regular Service, while other changes of moment and of interest to the M.V.M. are to be introduced, says Adjutant General Brigham. This state is said to be the last to retain the old Army overcoat. The adjutant general is planning to equip the signal corps with a complete outfit of wireless equipment.

Captain and Mrs. Gurloch, of Brookline, entertained at dinner on Saturday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Long.

Fort Warren played Fort Strong on Tuesday, winning 11-4, on their opponent's field.

Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig, of Fort Warren, are running a joint mess with Lieutenants Clark and Brice, until their furniture arrives.

The reservation of Fort Andrews has been much improved this spring by the planting of a large number of trees and shrubs. The card party for Major Davis was given by the officers and ladies of Fort Strong and not of Fort Banks, as was stated in the last journal. Mrs. Mildred B. Pierce has returned to Fort Andrews after a delightful cruise in Southern waters and a visit in New York city.

Captain McDonald entertained at dinner at the Pemberton Inn on Tuesday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Long and Miss Rogers. Lieutenants Harris, Pierce and Rowe, of Fort Andrews, on Monday were entertained at luncheon by Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson. On Tuesday Capt. and Mrs. Long entertained at luncheon for Lieut. and Mrs. Harris, Lieutenant Rowe, Miss Dorothy Catlin, Midshipman Muir, Mrs. Thompson and Miss Marie Long. After luncheon they were joined by Mrs. Rowe, Miss Ridgway, Chaplain Kunnecke, Major Chamberlain, Lieutenants Gearhart, Delano, Newton and Norton, who enjoyed watching the league game between Banks and Revere. Revere won—7-6.

Should Colonel Sweetser, M.V.M., be given a free hand in conducting the coming encampment of his regiment at Framingham a number of novelties will be introduced. He expects

to have a number of Regular Army cooks to teach his men how to build fires and prepare their own meals in the open. A day or two may be spent away from camp construction of earthworks. Lieut. Dudley Pray is in Charleston, S.C., looking over the torpedo boats recently turned over to this state by the Navy.

Capt. and Mrs. Francis Lomax left Fort Andrews on Friday on a two months' leave, at the expiration of which they will report at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans.

The new camp of the United States Marines at the Wakefield range has already taken shape and, as last year, will be a model camp for the state troops to copy after. Captain Lyman and Lieutenant Keyser, U.S.M.C., are on duty and will receive visitors who may desire to look the camp over. Lieutenant Lee, U.S.M.C., has been ordered to join. Capt. Frank Long and Capt. Philip Yost, C.A.C., U.S.A., were witnesses for the prosecution at the trial of Captain Wilson, C.A.C., M.V.M., on Monday.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., May 26, 1910.

Col. Albert Todd, C.A.C., commanding the post and district, left Fort Totten on Thursday last for Washington, en route to the Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment. Among visitors during the week were Lieut. Col. Albert C. Blunt, retired, and Capt. B. M. Koehler, C.A.C. Colonel Blunt was formerly commanding officer at Fort Schuyler, and Captain Koehler was formerly at Schuyler as post adjutant under Colonel Blunt. Dental Surg. Robert T. Oliver has arrived to remain until June 4.

Major Herbert J. Slocum, I.G., has completed inspection of Fort Schuyler and of the district, with the exception of the Artillery. He recommended that the boat plying daily between Fort Slocum and New York be stopped at Fort Totten going and returning; such added means of communication with New York would be a boon to the post.

Another month will probably see the completion of the new single set of barracks and band quarters here for the 167th Company and the band; the band is now in the old wooden hospital building, and the 167th is doubled up with two other companies.

Among the visitors on Sunday was Brig. Gen. Edgar S. Dudley, U.S.A., retired, of Johnstown, N.Y.

Totten still leads in the race for the Colonel Todd pennant. The battle between the 81st and 82d Companies, played at Fort Schuyler, gave the game to the 81st, 27 to 4; while the game between the 165th and 135th, eagerly looked forward to, as both are mine companies, was a victory for the 135th, 12 to 10. Schuyler took one game away from the post, the 11th beating the 167th Company, 9 to 6. The first three in the league now are the 87th, 82d and 114th Companies, all of Fort Totten.

Much interest is taken in fishing parties. On Sunday a party consisting of Sergeants Wetherholt, Elgasser and Davis, Fireman Drago and Corporal Sparks, 135th Co., and Private Cardinal, 81st Co., rowed to Stepping Stones Lighthouse and brought in about 100 pounds of the finest blackfish ever caught in these waters.

Mr. Charles R. Dean, the hustling secretary of the local Y.M.C.A., is developing into quite a pen and ink artist, and has adorned the attractive rooms of the Y.M.C.A. with numerous clever sketches calling attention to the advantages of the association.

Capt. Henry H. Sheen, detailed in the Q.M. Dept., left Tuesday for Kansas City for inspection of forage for the Philippines, to remain till July 15. Mrs. Sheen will remain at Fort Totten until he is assigned to a permanent station. The 12th Band gave a farewell concert to Captain Sheen, its former commander. Mrs. Reed, mother of Mrs. Carroll Power, has been her guest for the week. Miss Worcester, sister of Lieut. Philip H. Worcester, spent a pleasant week with her brother and returned to her home in Portland, Me., on Sunday.

Much enthusiasm is being manifested by the officers and ladies of the district in tennis playing. Lieut. John N. Reynolds and Miss Reynolds, from Fort Schuyler, and Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller are often seen on the court, while Colonel Phillips is also a devotee. There is talk of a tennis tournament, with appropriate prizes. Nearly all the ladies visited Governors Island Wednesday to attend the garden party. Mrs. Frank E. Harris and Miss Bonzano had a Fort Totten booth.

FORT STEVENS.

Fort Stevens, Ore., May 16, 1910.

After a leave of six weeks, spent in a delightful trip through southern California. Capt. Malcolm Young has returned to the post with his bride. Lieut. and Mrs. Page gave a charming dinner in their honor on the 23d. Col. and Mrs. Foote were the other guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Ireland celebrated their wooden wedding in a very delightful manner on the 29th. The invitations were sent out to all the people on the post written on birch bark. Dominoes were played and greatly enjoyed, Captain Vedder and Mrs. Raymond winning the prizes. After strenuous efforts on the part of the ladies to make houses out of the dominoes with the aid of hammer and tacks, and of the men to dress clothespin dolls, refreshments were served, shingles being used for plates. The good wishes of the guests were expressed in useful presents of wood. All regretted having to say au revoir to Capt. and Mrs. Vedder, who left for San Francisco to take transport for Manila.

Lieut. and Mrs. Jacobs have returned from attending the dog show in Portland. The many friends of their English bulldog, "Tommy Bill," will be delighted to hear that, in spite of his youth, he carried off second prize. Capt. and Mrs. Raymond entertained informally two tables of bridge on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Foote, Capt. and Mrs. Young, Lieut. and Mrs. Jacobs.

The card club met at Fort Columbia on the 28th, at the home of Mrs. Willis. The prize was won by Mrs. Young. Mrs. Smith entertained the club at Mrs. Raymond's on the 5th. Mrs. Foote winning the prize.

Several times a week the officers and their wives avail themselves of the excellent opportunities to dig clams. The beach is fairly alive with the clams and a bushel basket can be obtained by one person in an hour's time. Some obtained by Lieutenants Page and Jacobs the other day were enormous, measuring fully six inches in length.

PANAMA NOTES.

Canal Zone, May 16, 1910.

The trip to Panama in one of the commodious steamers of the Panama Railroad Steamship Company is a delightful introduction to a visit to the Isthmus. Leaving New York on a spring day, with a decided touch of winter in the air, for the first few days out heavy wraps are in demand. Later Watling's Island is sighted, Cuba passed, then Haiti. Over the beautiful waters of the Caribbean Sea, sapphire one day, emerald the next, the boat glides smoothly on her course until the last day, the sixth usually, when the land again appears. During the rainy season, the present, the question of landing in sun or shower is a dubious one.

Cristobal, where we land (an American town), and Colon (a Panamanian town), are side by side. The scenery announces the Tropics at once, with palm trees, rubber trees, the coconut palm and bananas in profusion.

Familiar faces are everywhere appearing, for the work, which has sent Uncle Sam's officers to the Isthmus, has scattered them through its length of fifty miles. There are Service people at Cristobal, Gatun, Culebra and at Ancon, the last, the most important in many respects, as here is the hospital where the needs of all who have met with injury are attended to. The little paper, the Canal Record, gives the progress of the work week by week.

There is a social side to the life as well, and during the season just closed this has been most eventful. The "season" here is what is known as the "dry" season. With

the beginning of May the wet season opens, and many return to the States for visits of greater or shorter length, while visitors are fewer. Men prominent in the political or in the literary world have made trips to Panama during the past season, among the latter "Jack" London and Rex Beach.

The fifteen engineers, recent graduates of West Point, have added much to the social side of life here since their arrival last December, and their departure on May 12 was sincerely regretted. Only two of the number were married, and as there was no accommodation for the wives of officers it is needless to say that they were not loath to go. A number of weddings will follow the return of the engineers to the States, for more than one came leaving his heart behind. In one case, however, the usual order was reversed, and there was one among the number "loath to depart." The engagement of Lieut. J. R. D. Matheson, C.E., and Miss Ethel Q. Mason, daughter of Lieut. Col. Charles F. Mason, Med. Corps, in charge of the hospital at Ancon, has just been announced.

The following are the names of the young officers who have completed their work under Colonel Goethals and have returned to the States: Lieutenants Acher, Besson, Matheson, Godfrey, Harrington, Marks, Wright, Gee, Taylor, Lee, Harkness, Sage, Lyman, North and Wilkes.

Col. and Mrs. Goethals sailed for the States on May 9. Col. and Mrs. Gorgas and Miss Gorgas, Mrs. J. P. Jersey and family and Miss Scott will leave by the Panama on May 18, accompanied by Miss Scott, daughter of Col. Hugh L. Scott, who has been a guest of Mrs. Whitlock. Mrs. Fosdick, mother of Mrs. Whitlock, and Miss Scott were guests of Col. and Mrs. Gorgas for the dance at the Tivoli on Saturday evening.

The Ancon baseball team scored a victory in their last game, played with the Marines, 9-5.

The recent earthquakes in Costa Rica, by which the old town of Cartago was destroyed and San José shaken, created a panic in Panama. Some miscreant announced that an earthquake had been predicted, to occur at three o'clock in the morning of May 9, and as a result the population of the town spent Sunday night on the streets, or on the savannahs according to their means and credulity of the prediction. The comet is watched with great and, in many cases, with fearful interest here, and is considered as the cause of the recent disturbances.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., May 23, 1910.

Colonel Gardener returned Thursday from Washington, where he spent part of his ten-day leave. The Board of Governors of the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben met Brig. Gen. F. A. Smith at dinner Friday evening at the Omaha Club, to talk over, in an informal way, the military feature proposed for the fall festivities. General Smith manifested a keen interest in this enterprise and promised to do what he could to make the event a success. It is proposed to bring from Des Moines the organizations of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery taking part in the tournament there. Those attending the dinner were General Smith, Colonel Gardener, Lieutenant Colonels Glassford and McCarthy, Majors Burnham and Kennedy, and the entire Board of Governors.

The 16th Infantry Officers' Gun Club held its regular shoot Sunday morning, some good scores being made by Captain Bundel, Captain Ball and Lieutenant Smith. Several crack shots from Omaha were guests of the club.

Lieut. P. L. Smith left last night for St. Paul for a short visit with relatives. Lieut. and Mrs. Riley entertained the Rev. Father Devlin, of Creighton University, over Sunday. Lieut. Jesse Gaston, recently promoted to this regiment from the 18th, arrived Thursday and temporarily is the guest of Lieutenant Short and Nulsen. Lieutenant Rogers is back from a short leave spent with his father at Fort Snelling. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Glassford, Lieut. and Mrs. McMillan and Lieut. R. D. Bates were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Gilmore at a dinner given in honor of Lord and Lady Linton, of England, at the Country Club Saturday night.

Lieut. and Mrs. McMillan, who have been in Washington for the past three months, where Dr. McMillan has been taking a special course in medicine, returned last Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. Dalton have had Miss Lora Bourke as their guest for the past week. Lieut. O. E. Michaelis is back for duty, having been relieved from special duty at department headquarters. Lieut. and Mrs. W. N. Haskell and the latter's sister, Miss Farrell, of Albany, N.Y., were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dooley at the Country Club Saturday night. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith and Lieutenant Christie were here Sunday making calls on the officers' line.

The 16th Infantry baseball team returned Friday from a week's trip to St. Joseph, Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley. Owing to rainy weather but four games were played, two being victories and two defeats, the latter at the hands of the strong Fort Leavenworth team. Lieutenant West, in charge of the team, remains at Fort Leavenworth for a few days longer.

At the opening of the Country Club Saturday night Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. McCarthy, Lieutenant McCune, Nulsen and Christie and Miss Smith were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Whitmore, of Omaha. Major and Mrs. J. B. Erwin were guests of Mr. A. B. Warren the same night. Lieutenant Nulsen entertained Mr. E. W. Moore, of Greenville, Miss., over Sunday. The officers and ladies held an informal comet party last Wednesday night at the Officers' Club. Dancing was enjoyed until a late hour, but unfortunately the comet failed to put in an appearance. This hop is probably the last at this post, as we leave June 15 for Alaska. Those present were Mrs. Gardener, Capt. and Mrs. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. Dalton, Capt. and Mrs. Ball, Captains Gohn, Bundel, Babcock and Martin, Lieut. and Mrs. Riley, Lieut. and Mrs. McMillan, Lieutenant Short, Nulsen, James, Fooks and Cowan, the Misses Valentine Young and Bourke, of Omaha.

TAMPA HARBOR.

Fort Dade, Fla., May 21, 1910.

Baron von Koenitz, of Germany, and his cousin, Count Heinz, who are at the Tampa Bay hotel, visited Fort Dade last Sunday. The Baron, who is one of the young veterans of the Boer War, was wounded while in active service in Africa. A jolly party, composed of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Windhorst, of Tampa; Mrs. Windhorst's sisters, Mrs. Pauline Browne Hazen, editor of the Tampa Tribune; Miss Mellie Browne, an accomplished musician; little Huning Windhorst, a child musical wonder of nine years; Mrs. Windhorst's brother, Mr. Colbert B. Browne, and their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Coe and daughter, Miss Alma Coe, and Mrs. Dalbridge, have been spending a merry week at the Warner cottage at the pilot station. A dance was given in their honor by Lieut. J. R. Hereford, of Fort Dade, last Saturday, at the post gymnasium. Other guests present were Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke, Lieutenant Moon, Pirie and Bennett. The fast motor launch belonging to Baron von Koenitz was sent to Fort Dade from Tampa on Thursday to take the officers and ladies to Tampa to attend the ball given by the German Club in honor of Baron von Koenitz and Count Heinz. Those attending from Fort Dade were Lieutenant Pirie, Seybt and Bennett.

The Fort Dade baseball team opened this week by playing a game with the Night Hawks of Tampa at Fort Dade, resulting in a score of 3-3. A return game was given the Night Hawks at Tampa on Tuesday, Fort Dade winning by 4-2. Fort Dade's second team won a game from the Fort De Soto team on Tuesday; score, 5-3. The closing game of the week for Fort Dade's first team was played with the Atlantic Coast Line team of Tampa at Fort Dade, resulting in a tied score of 3-3. The Fort De Soto team played the St. Petersburg team at St. Petersburg on Thursday, the score being 8-2, in favor of St. Petersburg.

Mr. Charles H. Johnson, Superintendent of Construction at Fort Dade, and Mrs. Johnson went to Sarasota on Saturday on their new sailboat, the Skip, to remain for two or three weeks while Mr. Johnson superintends the building of a winter cottage on their land recently purchased near Sarasota.

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NEW YORK

Mr. Shine, of Tampa, was the guest of Lieutenants Seybt and Bennett on Thursday night. Lieut. Marcellus Thompson, of Fort De Soto, was the guest of the officers' mess for dinner at Fort Dade on Sunday. Dr. J. R. Hereford gave a pleasant card party at Fort Dade last Tuesday for Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Windhorst, Miss Pauline Browne Hazen, Miss Mellie Browne, Mr. Colbert B. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Coe, Miss Alma Coe, Mrs. Dalbridge, Mrs. Wells, Miss Johnson and Miss Ethel Johnson, of the pilot station; Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke, Lieuts. Basil G. Moon and John Pirie, of Fort Dade. Two tables of hearts and one of bridge were played and delicious refreshments were served.

The friends of Hospital Sergeant and Mrs. Matthews, of Fort Dade, regret their transfer to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. With their two pretty little children they left for their new station on Tuesday.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 23, 1910.

Tuesday night Capt. and Mrs. Gregory surprised the officers and ladies with a farewell hop for Mrs. A. E. Bradley, who left next day for Vassar College, N.Y., to join her daughter, who is a student there. Capt. and Mrs. Gregory also entertained with a dinner that same evening in honor of Col. and Mrs. Bradley. Others present were Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Miss Donahue, of St. Louis; Dr. Mudd and Messrs. Irwin and Lynch. Saturday night Mr. Irwin was host at a beautifully appointed dinner at the Jefferson hotel for Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Gregory, Captain Robertson and Mr. Lynch. After dinner Captain Ford entertained the party at a moving picture theater, and later Captain Robertson with supper at Tony Faust's.

Major C. D. Howard, M.C., arrived Saturday for duty, and is the guest of Major and Mrs. Straub. Thursday Mrs. Mabee was the guest at a bridge given by Mrs. W. E. Bartlett, of Westminster place. Mrs. D. P. Quinlan arrived Tuesday to join her husband, Lieutenant Quinlan, after having visited her parents in Los Angeles, Cal. Lieut. and Mrs. Knight, of St. Louis, spent the week-end with Capt. and Mrs. Mabee.

Wednesday night Capt. and Mrs. Ford entertained with a dinner at the Missouri Athletic Club for Capt. and Mrs. Gregory, and Messrs. Wormwood and Irwin. Mr. and Mrs. William F. Anheuser, of St. Louis, and little son, Frederick, took dinner with Major and Mrs. Straub Wednesday evening. Friday night the officers and ladies enjoyed roller skating in the gymnasium, after which they were entertained by the Officers' Club with cards, billiards, pool and dancing; light refreshments were served. The music was by the post orchestra. Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Ford were hosts at a chafing-dish supper for Capt. and Mrs. Gregory and Messrs. Irwin and Lynch.

Mrs. Ridings and son, Floyd, who have been spending the last few days in Cairo, Mo., returned Wednesday. Capt. S. B. McIntyre, 4th Inf., arrived here recently for duty. Messrs. Irwin and Lynch, who have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Gregory for the last week, left Sunday for their home in Pecos, Tex. Lieut. Henry C. Pillsbury, M.C., reported for duty Sunday.

During the week three excursion parties visited the post. Wednesday the Bankers' Association, of Missouri, who were in convention in St. Louis, spent the latter part of the afternoon here in sight-seeing and viewing dress parade; Thursday the cadets from the Western Military Academy spent a couple of hours in walking over the post. Both parties came on the river steamer Alton. Saturday the members attending the National Conference of Charities and Correction visited us after a trip on the river.

Saturday the 27th Co. won from the 18th Co. in a game of baseball, with a score of 13 to 9.

FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., May 21, 1910.

There has been a great deal of entertaining in honor of the new bride and the various visitors at the post. The ball was started rolling by a charming luncheon given by Mrs. D. W. Kilburn in honor of Mrs. H. S. Adams and Mrs. Ralph Hench, of New York; other guests were Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Adams, sr., Mrs. Fechét, Mrs. Rosenbaum, Mrs. Dichtmann and Mrs. Baldwin. On the following Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. H. L. Roberts entertained at cards in honor of Mrs. Hench. Bid euchre was played, and after an elaborate luncheon the prizes were awarded to Mrs. Yemans, Miss Rowalle and Mrs. Fechét. Among the town guests were Mrs. Lockward and Mrs. Ogden Rafferty. On the next day Mrs. Rosenbaum was hostess at an enjoyable card party in honor of Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Hench, where euchre was again played, and Mrs. Yemans again won the first prize; the consolation went to Mrs. Booth. On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Dichtmann gave a unique tea in honor of Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Arnold. As the result of guessing the greatest number of "T" conundrums, Mrs. Arnold was awarded a charming tête-à-tête tea pot, and Miss Rowalle a consolation prize. In addition to all the post ladies the guests included Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Coolidge, Miss L'Hommedieu and the Misses Ballinger.

Mrs. Ralph Hench, who has spent the last month as the guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Booth, returned Friday to her home in New York. Owing to the absence of the troops on the target range at Brest, Mich., the bi-monthly hops and the Post Card Club have been indefinitely suspended. Lieut. James E. Ware, Signal Corps, has been spending two weeks here with Lieut. H. J. Damm. During the absence of Lieutenant Kelly on the target range Mrs. Kelly has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton, in Dubuque, Iowa. Owing to the serious illness of his mother, Major Hatch has left on a month's leave for his home.

FORT WILLIAMS.

Fort Williams, Me., May 23, 1910.

On Monday evening Capt. and Mrs. Cloke, Capt. and Mrs. Beckham and Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard attended the theater in Portland, and a delicious supper was afterward served at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Beckham. Miss Helen Crocker and the Misses Fletcher, of Portland, have been visiting at the post for a few days—a tennis tournament having been played between Miss Crocker, Miss Fletcher, Lieutenant Herman and Longino; the finals being won by Miss Fletcher and Mr. Longino. Miss Gilbert, of Cambridge, Mass., has been the guest of Mrs. George A. Wildrick. A small but delightful birthday party was that given to Captain Cloke on Thursday evening. A delicious supper was served, and a pleasant evening was passed with music and bridge. Those attending were Capt. and Mrs. Beckham, Capt. and Miss Hubbard, Miss Crocker, the Misses Fletcher

and Lieutenants Biscoe, Herman, and Longino. Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick entertained at dinner on Friday evening for Miss Aldrich, Miss Newcomb and Lieutenants Biscoe and Herman, after which the party attended the Fort McKinley hop. Others attending the hop were Capt. D. Y. Beckham and Dr. Sherwood.

All the officers and ladies of the garrison were invited to a "comet party" at Col. and Mrs. Newcomb's on Wednesday evening. Just to touch up one's knowledge of astronomy a guessing contest of the names of "stars of the first magnitude" was given, about thirty photographs of leading actresses being on exhibition. Miss Aldrich and Lieutenant Wildrick won prizes for being the best scholars. Bridge was afterward played until the "passing of the comet," dainty prizes being won by Capt. and Mrs. Beckham. The hop of Friday evening was well attended and just as attractive as ever. The ladies of the post received and the 2d Artillery band furnished the music.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, May 23, 1910.

Capt. H. La F. Applewhite, U.S.A., retired, has arrived in Salt Lake and reported to Governor William Spry, for duty with the state militia. Since his retirement in 1908 he has been professor of military science in Peacock Military College, San Antonio, Texas. He will find many friends in the 15th, as he was with that regiment till some ten years ago at various stations. Capt. and Mrs. Applewhite and their three children are at home at the Keith apartments.

The band concerts, on account of the excellence of the music, attract crowds from town to the post each afternoon. Lieut. and Mrs. A. O. Seaman entertained on Wednesday at a dinner in compliment to Lieut. and Mrs. Reese, Miss Paula Reese and Miss Mildred Rockford; others present were Captain Menab and Dr. Holland. The dinner followed by cards and music. Lieut. and Mrs. C. E. Reese leave before July 1 for Fort Wayne. The Regimental Bridge Club met last Tuesday with Mrs. J. M. Arrasmith, when prizes were won by Mrs. Gustave A. Wieser and Mrs. Eugene Santschi.

The batteries of the N.G.U. have recently been inspected by Lieut. Col. Charles H. Clark, O.D., U.S.A.

Mrs. Edward Richards is home from West Point, where she has been spending some time with Lieut. and Mrs. S. M. Parker. Mrs. Edwin Butcher leaves soon for California to spend part of the summer. Mrs. Fauntley M. Miller will go East early in June for a visit with friends in New York.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., May 22, 1910.

Lieut. John C. Maul, 5th Field Art., has gone to Fort Slocum, N.Y., on a recruiting detail. Major Charles De L. Hine, who resigned from the Infantry a number of years ago and afterward held a majority in the Volunteers, was a visitor here last Sunday. Mr., Mrs. and Miss Patton left for the East on Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. F. C. Marshall gave a dinner on Friday of last week for Mr. and Mrs. Patton, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Page, Major and Mrs. McDonald, Col. and Mrs. Brown. Miss Marion Bishop leaves Monday to spend several days with her aunt in Fond du Lac, Wis.

Mrs. J. B. McDonald had the Ladies' Bridge Club on Thursday, at which meeting Mrs. E. T. Brown resigned the secretaryship on account of her departure Tuesday for a lengthy visit in Maine with relatives. Capt. J. L. Gilbreth returned Wednesday from a trip to Fort Leavenworth with a batch of prisoners. He expects to leave shortly for Leavenworth again on a tour at the School of the Line. Miss Macnab and Miss Duncan both left last week for their homes. Lieut. J. B. Griffiths has gone to Fort Leavenworth for examination for promotion.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, May 21, 1910.

Lieut. Col. Francis H. French, I.G. Dept., was here this week on an inspecting tour. Lieut. Gerrit Van S. Quackenbush, 23d Inf., has been appointed regimental quartermaster to succeed Capt. William H. Waldron, who goes to the War College at Washington. Mrs. Howard Laubach, who has been visiting her home in El Paso since her return from the Philippines, has joined her husband at their new station at Fort Bliss, Texas.

An interesting talk on his experiences in Japan was given by Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, 23d Inf., last week at the First Presbyterian Church in El Paso. The audience was composed entirely of men and was quite a large one. Mrs. Thomas Corcoran, wife of Captain Corcoran, 13th Cav., who is staying at her old home in El Paso during her husband's absence in the Philippines, entertained late afternoon this week, complimentary to Mrs. Alfred C. Sharpe. Lieut. and Mrs. Reginald Altham Owen were visitors in El Paso this week. The guests of Mr. and Mrs. Zach Cobb, Lieut. and Mrs. Owen were on their wedding tour from here to Mexico City, and thence to Jamaica. Mrs. Owen is William J. Bryan's daughter.

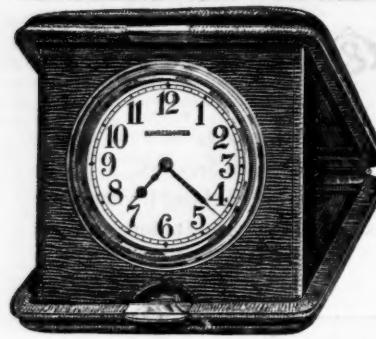
FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., May 22, 1910.

Mrs. Davis entertained the ladies of the post Wednesday afternoon at a very delightful card party, there being four tables of hearts. The appointment of Lieut. H. O. Olson as adjutant of the 3d Battalion has been announced. A very delightful informal hop was given Tuesday evening. Miss Massey was the only guest from town. A goodly number of post people enjoyed the production of "The Prisoner of Zenda" at the Kirby last night, given under the auspices of the local lodge of Elks, and directed by Mr. T. C. Diers. Lieut. F. L. Purdon was called East yesterday on account of the serious illness of his brother with typhoid pneumonia.

Captain Hegeman and Lieutenant Olson have been searching the reservation in the hope of finding a deposit of stone suitable for road building. The frost last week played sad havoc with the company gardens, but replanting has begun. Sheridan had a big horse sale this week and Lieutenant Magruder and Olson secured good mounts.

Colonel Davis takes a keen interest in the services conducted for the men of his command, and this week directed that the interior of the post hall, where all services are held, be given a more churchly appearance. A nicely carpeted platform, with space for altar, lectern, piano, pulpit furniture, etc., is being prepared, so constructed that it can be removed after each service. It will be placed immediately in front of the stage, for which a drop curtain and a nice setting are being fitted by Lieutenant Magruder. Father Duffy, of Sheridan, conducted divine service this morning, and in connection



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with the mass gave an instructive talk on the "Sign of the Cross."

Major Ekwurzel, Med. Corps, has arrived from the Philippines and taken up the duties of post surgeon. Miss Davis, daughter of Dr. Davis, came this week and is renewing acquaintances, made during their long tour in the islands.

The number of men to be discharged from the regiment the first week in June is so large that Captain Wilder, paymaster, will be here from Omaha for ten days to cash final statements. It is expected there will be a much larger percentage of re-enlistments than was supposed when the regiment first came to this station.

Major and Mrs. Howell entertained Miss Massey, Miss Polly Young, Lieutenant Magruder and Dawson at dinner before the hop Tuesday night. "Billy" McCabe, the veteran interpreter here, now eighty-six years old, has applied for leave to visit Lander, in which vicinity he served for many years. The moving picture shows every Monday night attract large crowds, and are made more interesting by special musical numbers. Chaplain Axtion is again laid aside with rheumatism, but manages to keep his services and entertainments going.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., May 25, 1910.

Miss Brander arrived last week to spend some time with her brother, Chaplain Brander. The Chaplain's four brothers, his sister, Mrs. Taliaferro, and her two children and Mr. and Mrs. Benson, of Richmond, spent Saturday and Sunday with the Chaplain. Mrs. Allen, mother of Major Allen, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given on Saturday by Mrs. F. O. Johnson. Capt. W. H. Brooks, Med. Corps, spent a few days last week with Capt. and Mrs. Whitside. Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Lear entertained Capt. and Mrs. Whitside and Captain Brooks at luncheon.

Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt entertained about twenty children in the post hop room on Friday afternoon, in honor of their daughter Floy's thirteenth birthday. Mrs. Schafer, of Washington, spent a few days last week with Mrs. Chaffee. Mrs. Otto has arrived to visit her brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. Bowman. Mr. and Mrs. Moses, who came here with the Sunday School Convention from Pennsylvania, have been spending the week with their nephew, Capt. G. W. Moses. Capt. and Mrs. Slayden will occupy Capt. and Mrs. Andrews' house during the summer. Mrs. Andrews is visiting her parents in Vermont and Captain Andrews will be at the maneuvers at Gettysburg.

The Engineer baseball team from Washington Barracks played the Fort Myer team Monday. The latter won, score 3-1.

Lieut. W. W. Overton returned Monday, after an absence of about three weeks. He took examination for promotion at Riley and passed successfully. Lieut. and Miss Tate entertained informally with cards on Monday evening. Captain Locke came back yesterday, after spending a week on Militia duty. Mrs. Chaffee entertained at dinner last night in honor of her guest, Miss Dickson, who leaves to-morrow for a visit at Roanoke, Va. Col. and Mrs. Garrard had Mr. A. D. Currier as their guest at dinner last night. Mrs. Chaffee entertained informally at luncheon to-day. The Misses Garrard will entertain over thirty guests at cards this evening. Dr. Williams left this morning for New York, to be with his father, who is quite ill.

WHIPPLE BARRACKS.

Whipple Barracks, Ariz., May 22, 1910.

The Yavapai dance of Tuesday evening, in honor of Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas at the Yavapai Club, was the most brilliantly successful social function given for a long time. The guest list was limited to the members of the club, the officers of the 18th Infantry, their wives and a very few of the most distinguished visitors now in the city. The receiving line was composed of General Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. John Mason Ross, Major Henry Kirby and Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Edwards. Among those present from the post were Capt. and Mrs. Frederick, Frederick G. Brecht, James A. Hope, Lieuts. John C. Waterman and Walter E. Gunster.

Lieut. and Mrs. James G. Taylor have been entertaining Mr. Irvin, Mrs. Taylor's father, of New York city. Lieut. James R. Lockett returned Sunday from Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., where he spent part of his three months' leave. Lieut. Jesse Gaston left Monday for Omaha, Neb., assigned to the 16th Inf., which will sail for Alaska in June.

WEST POINT.

An interesting game of polo was played at West Point May 21, when the polo team of Squadron A, of the New York National Guard, was defeated by the cadet team by a score of 4 1-2 to 2 1-4. This team from the squadron was the one which defeated the Army officers' team May 14 at Van Cortlandt Park. The Squadron A men did not bring their ponies and were handicapped in having to ride the cadet ponies. However, they put up a strong game and kept the cadets hustling throughout. Spencer did fine work, carrying the ball several times for long distances before scoring. He made two of the squadron's goals and Stoddard scored the other one. Byars was the star for the Army, and when he got the ball usually carried it for the length of the field and shot with accuracy when within striking distance of the goal. The lineup:

Squadron A.—No. 1, Spencer; No. 2, Goddard; No. 3, Schmidt; back, Hunt.

Cadets.—No. 1, Pullen (Jones); No. 2, Byars; No. 3, Griswold; back, Moore.

Goals: Griswold, Pullen, Byars (3), Goddard, Spencer (2). The West Point baseball team left the post May 26 for Annapolis to play the annual Army and Navy game on May 28. Owing to some deficiency in Academy work, Riley, one of the Army's pitchers, was unable to go. Davenport, sub-catcher, and Milliken, the soldiers' shortstop and one of the best batters on the team, also were unable to leave with the team.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BASTION.—Born at Washington, D.C., May 22, 1910, a son to the wife of Lieut. Joseph E. Bastion, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A.

CHARLES.—Born to the wife of Capt. Oscar J. Charles, 17th U.S. Inf., at West Point, N.Y., May 23, 1910, a daughter, Elizabeth Glover Charles.

CUMMING.—Born at Indianapolis, Ind., May 8, 1910, to Lieut. Avery D. Cummings, 10th U.S. Inf., a son, Avery Duane Cummings, jr.

DISQUE.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Brice P. Disque, 3d Cav., a son, Gordon Lovedad, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, May 14, 1910.

DOYLE.—Born at Denver, Colo., May 7, 1910, a daughter to the wife of Capt. F. C. Doyle, paymaster, U.S.A.

GIBLIN.—Born at New York, N.Y., May 12, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. William Giblin, twin girls, granddaughters of Pay Insp. John R. Carmody, U.S.N.

HENDERSON.—Born at Washington, D.C., May 17, 1910, a daughter, Margaret Ellicott Henderson, to the wife of Lieut. Robert Henderson, U.S.N.

MIGDALSKI.—Born at Manila, P.I., March 28, 1910, a daughter to the wife of Lieut. R. F. Migdalski, 12th U.S. Cav.

RIDGELY.—Born on May 22, 1910, at Newton, Mass., a son, Randolph Ridgely, 3d, to the wife of Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr., U.S.R.C.S.

SCALES.—Born to the wife of Capt. W. B. Scales, 5th U.S. Cav., May 15, 1910, a son, Wallace Bryan Scales, jr.

MARRIED.

LIBBEY—GAUDELET.—At Newtonville, Mass., May 22, 1910, Miss Ethel Wood Gaudefe to Ensign Miles Augustus Libby, U.S.N.

OWEN—ROGERS.—At Greenfield, Mass., May 21, 1910, Miss Ethel Christine Rogers to Capt. Leartus Jerauld Owen, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

PATTON—AYER.—At Pride's Crossing, Mass., May 26, 1910, Lieut. George S. Patton, jr., 15th U.S. Inf., and Miss Beatrice Ayer.

SAGE—RICH.—At Bellport, Long Island, N.Y., May 20, 1910, Lieut. William H. Sage, jr., C.E., U.S.A., to Miss Margaret B. Rich.

DIED.

DAVIS.—Died at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., May 25, 1910, Mrs. Thomas F. Davis, wife of Colonel Davis, 18th U.S. Inf.

HANLEY.—Died at Minneapolis, Minn., Tuesday morning, May 24, 1910, Mrs. M. F. Hanley; born in Emmeline Swigert, Buford; sister of Mrs. James Franklin Bell and Mrs. Ernest A. Garlington. Funeral took place at Rock Island, Ill., Thursday, May 26.

JONES.—Died at Pasadena, Cal., May 25, 1910, Capt. John Pembroke Jones, a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1847, who joined the Confederate service in 1861 while holding the rank of lieutenant, U.S.N.

KEARNEY.—Died at Washington, D.C., May 15, 1910, Blanche Kearney, daughter of the late Col. James Kearney, U.S.A.

KIEFFER.—Died in Luxembourg, Europe, May 22, 1910, Capt. Lorenzo M. Kieffer, Pennsylvania Commandery, M.O. L.L.U.S.; father of Major Charles F. Kieffer, Med. Corps, U.S.A., deceased; 1st Lieut. George C. Kieffer, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A.; 1st Lieut. P. Victor Kieffer, C.A.C., U.S.A., and Cadet Philip J. Kieffer, West Point.

KEYES.—Died at Boston, Mass., May 15, 1910, Judge John S. Keyes, brother-in-law of Mrs. Hebb, widow of the late Col. Clement D. Hebb, and of Mrs. Boyd, widow of the late Capt. Robert Boyd, U.S.N.

LINTON.—Died on May 20, 1910, in New York city, Thomas W. Linton, ex-sergeant Co. H, 7th N.Y., hospital steward (Cross of Honor), 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y.

MOHUN.—Died at Washington, D.C., May 12, 1910, Mrs. Mabel M. Mohun, wife of Paymr. Philip V. Mohun, U.S.N.

WOOD.—Died at Washington, D.C., May 13, 1910, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilcox Wood, mother of the wife of Lieut. A. J. Woude, 6th U.S. Cav.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

CONNECTICUT.

Adjutant General Cole, of Connecticut, announces an interesting and instructive program for the camp of instruction for Infantry officers of the state force at Niantic from June 13 to 17, inclusive. The instruction includes duties of a soldier both without and with arms, map reading and patrolling, camp police and sanitation, talks on field orders, marches, advance guards, shoes, socks, care of the feet, etc.

The preparation and drawing of rations, supervision of kitchen and inspection of meals are also among the important matters which will receive attention. Then there will be tactical walks, talks on the rifle, camping, field desks, etc.

The annual rifle and revolver competition of the Guard will be held at the state range, East Haven, June 24 and 25.

The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the Connecticut National Guard for the month of April, 1910, based on drill reports of the month: Hospital Corps, 90.18; Signal Corps, 97.20; Cavalry, 98.53; Battery A, 82.53; Coast Artillery Corps, 80.65; 1st Infantry, 91.87; 2d Infantry, 95.20; Separate Company, 93.12; Naval Militia, 89.44.

VETERAN CORPS OF ARTILLERY.

The Veteran Corps of Artillery of the state of New York paraded in full dress uniform, with field music, at the armory of the 7th Inf., N.G.N.Y., on Wednesday afternoon, May 25, for review, inspection and muster by the Adjutant General of the state. The Corps presented a very handsome appearance, eliciting favorable comments from the reviewing and inspecting officers. Immediately after these ceremonies, the Corps was presented with a handsome national flag by one of its enthusiastic members, Mr. Isaac Henry Walker, who, after the presentation, was appointed by the commanding officer a color sergeant on the non-commissioned staff of the Corps.

The following named officers then received, at the hands of Gen. Nelson H. Henry, the retiring Adjutant General of the

state, commissions of the grades set opposite their respective names, the said commissions having been signed by Governor Hughes and Adjutant General Henry. Commandant with the grade of lieutenant colonel, Asa Bird Gardiner; vice commandant, with the grade of major, Howland Pelt; vice commandant, with the grade of major, John Hone. The following officers have the grade of first lieutenant: Adjutant Charles Elliott Warren, Q.M. C. Augustus Schermerhorn; Paymr. Charles Isham, Comsy, Clarence H. Engle, Surs. Malcolm McLean, Ord. Officer Paul Gilbert Thebaud, Chaplain Rev. Frank Landon Humphreys. The officers thus commissioned were therupon duly sworn into the Organized Militia of the state.

The Corps will parade, in full dress uniform, as a special guard of honor to the President of the United States, at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, Riverside Drive, on Memorial Day. Membership in this organization is limited by law to the lineal descendants of those officers and men who served with honorable records in either the War of the Revolution or the second war for independence, namely, 1812-1815.

Lieut. Walter R. Griffith, 2d Battalion, Naval Militia, N.G. N.Y., who was found guilty by a G.C.M. of intoxication while on duty on the steamer Robert Fulton during the Hudson-Fulton celebration last October, will not be dismissed from the Service. Lieutenant Griffith, who had a previously most excellent record of service, admitted the charges, and following a recommendation for clemency by the court-martial, Governor Hughes on May 26 commuted the sentence to a fine of \$100 and a reprimand.

Owing to recent changes among the field officers of the 71st N.Y., Col. W. G. Bates has made a reassignment of companies as follows: Major W. S. Beekman will command the 1st Battalion, which will consist of Cos. H, G, C and F. The 2nd Battalion is under command of Major E. J. Flack and consists of Cos. I, A, E and D, and the 3d Battalion, made up of Cos. I, B, L and M, is under command of Capt. J. M. Hutchinson.

Officers of the 22d N.Y., on the night of May 24, at a dinner, presented Brevet Lieut. Col. Daniel J. Murphy, ex-major of the regiment, who resigned recently, with a handsome antique hall clock as a token of esteem. Capt. Edward F. MacGroarty, of Co. I, has been appointed major, vice Murphy. The regiment has received a fully equipped Army ambulance from the War Department.

Second Lieut. J. A. O'Leary, of Co. B, 69th N.Y., has been unanimously elected first lieutenant. He has been a member of the regiment since Nov. 22, 1904, and is known as a competent young officer. Colonel Conley has been sworn into his office as C.O. Lieut. Col. W. H. Chapin, I.G., and Capt. R. F. Walton, U.S.A., have been imparting theoretical instruction to the commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

In the 12th N.Y. 2d Lieut. Romie B. Knehus, of Co. E, recently elected, has passed the board. He was formerly first lieutenant of Co. H, 1st Regt., of Connecticut. A battalion composed of Cos. L, C, B, and A, under Major R. Foster, will visit Fort Slocum, N.Y., on Sunday, June 5, for a day's instruction, and at its conclusion a game of baseball between the Army men and the National Guardsmen will be played. Co. A has elected Mr. Amédée Spadone a second lieutenant. He is a graduate of Princeton. There is a movement on foot to try to secure a large armory for the regiment in Long Island City, about three times the size of the present armory. The latter is much too small for the regiment, and it is figured that the city could sell the site for more than enough to buy a large site, and erect an armory handy to the terminal of the Queensborough Bridge in Long Island City. The only organization in Queens is the 17th Separate Company.

In the National Guard of the state of Washington Capt. Cal Welbon, C.A.R.C., is relieved from duty as A.A.G., to take effect May 1, 1910, and returned to duty with the C.A.R.C., and 1st Lieut. Fred V. Berger, 2d Inf., is detailed as A.A.G. from May 1, 1910. Col. Otto Case was relieved from command of the 2d Infantry on May 7, and Major John Striner was assigned to temporary command.

Adjt. Gen. Guy E. Logan, of Iowa, announces that the state having purchased seventy-eight and one-half acres of land, located seven miles north of Des Moines, Ia., on the Des Moines Interurban Railway, for a camp ground for the Iowa National Guard, the same will hereafter be known as Camp Dodge, in honor of Major Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, who organized the first military company in Iowa at Council Bluffs, July 15, 1856 and who afterward achieved great military fame during the War of the Rebellion. "General Dodge," says General Logan, "is at the present time the only living department and Army commander of the Federal Army. War of the Rebellion, and resides at Council Bluffs, Ia., and still takes a great interest in the Iowa Guard, having recently constructed an armory for the use of the company located at that place."

The Old Guard of the 12th N.Y. will hold memorial services in memory of the dead of the regiment on Sunday, May 29, at 2.30 p.m., in the church at 405 West Forty-first street, New York city. Col. Alexander S. Bacon will deliver the oration. The members of the Old Guard will be escorted by Company C of the active regiment, under command of Capt. H. F. Quackenbos, with the regimental colors.

All officers and non-commissioned officers of the 12th N.Y. will report at the armory on the evening of Monday, June 19, 1910, for instruction by Capt. R. F. Walton, U.S.A., retired.

Governor Hughes, of New York, on May 24, after considering the numerous applications he had received for appointment as adjutant general, announced that he would appoint Brevet Col. William Verbeck, major of the 3d Regiment of Manlius, to succeed Gen. Nelson H. Henry, who will become Surveyor of the Port of New York on June 1. Colonel Verbeck, who was born in Japan, has served in the California National Guard as private, Q.M. sergeant, sergeant major, first lieutenant and Q.M., captain and adjutant. He was appointed assistant commissary general of subsistence, N.G. N.Y., Jan. 7, 1895, and was rendered supernumerary in December, 1898. He joined the 41st Separate Company as a private Jan. 1, 1899, and was later commissioned second and first lieutenant and captain. He was assistant inspector of the 4th Brigade, from July, 1903, to November, 1906, and was elected major of the 3d Regiment June 18, 1907. Those who know him assert that he is very competent to exercise the duties of his new office, and that his experience in the line and staff will stand him in good stead.

Lieut. Kingsley L. Martin, 2d Battalion, N.Y. Naval Militia, was on May 24, elected lieutenant commander to succeed William G. Ford, who recently resigned. Lieutenant Commander Martin, who is Bridge Commissioner of New York city, has been a member of the organization since its inception, Dec. 29, 1907, when he joined as a landsman. He was promoted a gunner's mate, April 29, 1898; gun captain, first class, Dec. 26, 1899; lieutenant, junior grade as gunner and torpedo officer and inspector of gun practice, May 2, 1900. He became a lieutenant Nov. 24, 1902. For some time past he has been the battalion's navigating officer. During the Spanish War Martin enlisted as a landsman in the United States Navy. He was an acting boatswain's mate most of the time.

In the 9th N.Y. the following appointments of commissioned officers were made this week: William G. Coats to be battalion Q.M., vice Hayes; George William Steele to be battalion adjutant, vice Osborn; William Russell Robinson to be battalion Q.M., vice Robinson; Harry Telemach Herring to be second lieutenant, 21st Co., vice Miller; Colin Campbell Simpson, Jr., to be second lieutenant, 16th Co., vice Mitchell. Coats and Robinson are ex-members of the 7th N.Y.; Steele is a first class sergeant, 1st Signal Company; Herring is a West Point graduate, and Simpson is a sergeant in Co. H, 7th N.Y.

The officers of the 5th Regiment of New Jersey were ordered to report at the following headquarters, on Friday, May 27, 1910, to participate in a practice ride and march, covering a period of three days and three nights. The field and staff officers will assemble at the 1st Troop armory, Roseville, N.J., at 6 p.m., and ride to Pompton Lakes, N.J. The line officers will assemble at the Paterson armory, at 5 p.m., and march to Pompton Lakes, N.J. The detail of enlisted men were ordered to proceed by train to Pompton Lakes, to establish the permanent camp, and do guard duty.

An additional Engineer division is authorized for the naval brigade of Massachusetts. The two Engineer divisions will be formed into an Engineer battalion, with an Engineer offi-

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cer of the rank of lieutenant commander as chief of battalion. The naval brigade will hereafter consist of two battalions of four companies each, and an Engineer battalion of two divisions. The Engineer division now existing, and which was organized under G.O. No. 14, series 1908, will hereafter be known as the 1st Engineer Division. The new Engineer division will be known as the 2d Engineer Division.

Capt. Franklin G. Taylor, of Co. F, 6th Inf., of Massachusetts, has been elected major of that regiment. He has always had an excellent company and enlisted in Co. F in 1889 and served through all the grades, and five years later was elected second lieutenant, first lieutenant in 1897 and captain in 1899. He then resigned to accept a staff position and occupied it for nearly four years, but was again called back to take command of the company. He served with the company throughout the Spanish War.

Capt. Neville H. Clark, 2d Inf., Florida National Guard, who was found guilty by a G.C.M. of being absent from inspection without leave and of disobedience of orders, was sentenced to a fine of \$100 and dishonorable discharge. Second Lieut. T. O. Milton, who was found guilty of the same offenses, was sentenced to a fine of \$25 and dismissal. Both sentences were approved by the Governor.

We give on page 1155 in this issue some extracts from the excellent address of Bishop Samuel Fallows to the members of the 1st Regiment of Illinois National Guard at Chicago, Ill., May 22.

1ST BATTALION OF FIELD ARTILLERY, N.Y.

Below we give the complete official returns of the attendance of the 1st Battalion of Field Artillery, N.Y., in an emergency test on May 16, ordered by Major David Wilson, commanding the battalion. The Major desired to ascertain the strength of his battalion which might be relied upon in case of a sudden call, and to test the efficiency of the squad system for warning men. Orders were placed simultaneously in the hands of the C.O. of each unit of the battalion at four p.m. on May 16, directing them to assemble their men dismounted in their respective armories at nine p.m., and the C.O. at once sent orders to squad leaders, who, in turn, sent them to the men. No previous warning of the intended issuance of such an order had been given, and it necessitated very prompt work to give the men the warning.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.	P.C. of attendance.
F.S. and N.C.S.	6	0	6	100.00
Hospital Corps	7	2	9	77.78
First Battery	86	22	108	79.63
Second Battery	83	21	104	79.80
Third Battery	79	38	117	67.52
Ordnance Department ..	1	0	1	
Medical Department ..	3	0	3	
	265	83	348	

ILLINOIS.

General orders, just issued from Division Headquarters, National Guard of Illinois, show the result of range target practice in rifle practice for the season of 1909. Except estimating distances, the figures of merit shown correspond with the individual figures of merit attained in the U.S. Army. The best figure of merit by regiments, 76.05, was made by the 1st Cavalry, and the second best record, 71.59, was made by the 1st Infantry. Troop A, 1st Cav., made the highest figure of merit for companies, viz., 150.63, and Co. F, 7th Inf., the second best, 145.93. Troop F, 1st Cav., was third, with 110.87 per cent. The strength of the division was 6,273, and its figure of merit was 42.08, against 26.69 in 1908, a big jump in improvement. In 1909 there were 319 expert riflemen, 352 sharpshooters and 158 marksmen.

The following is a statement of the Illinois National Guard for the year 1909, inclusive, of the individual figures of merit resulting: 1908, 10.53; 1906, 13.39; 1907, 21; 1908, 26.69; 1909, 42.08.

The following statement from the U.S. Army for the years 1905 to 1909, inclusive, shows the individual figures of merit resulting from rifle firing (1): 1905, 66.65; 1906, 75.13; 1907, 82.77; 1908, 82.21; 1909, 88.61.

The following statement shows the highest general figures of merit obtained in the U.S. Army in the year 1909 (1), (2): Regiment of Infantry—20th Infantry, 91.72; Regiment of Cavalry—14th Cav., 87.97; Company of Infantry—Co. C, 15th Inf., 119.48; Troop of Cavalry—Troop I, 14th Cav., 108.86.

(1) Inclusive of officers as well as of enlisted men; (2) exclusive of troops stationed in the Philippines.

IOWA.

Adjt. Gen. Guy E. Logan, of Iowa, has received the reports of Capt. Harry F. Dalton, 16th U.S. Inf., and Capt. Francis J. McConnell, 11th U.S. Inf., who made the annual inspection of General Headquarters and the 53d, 54th, 55th and 56th Regiments of Infantry for the War Department. In reference to the inspection of General Headquarters, Captain Dalton reports that the building now used by the state for the storage of surplus ordnance and quartermaster property is totally inadequate and unsuitable for the proper care and preservation of government property, and the rental or construction of a proper building is recommended. Other extracts from the report of Captain Dalton are the following:

"With reference to the inspection of the 54th and the 55th Infantry, a generally good condition for field service, with few exceptions, was found to exist, and, in my opinion, both regiments will compare favorably with National Guard regiments of other middle Western states. The hospital detachments inspected were found to be in excellent condition. Officers

and enlisted men, particularly the former, of all organizations inspected were found to be enthusiastic in their work and anxious to absorb all details of military matters in connection with their duties and the good of their respective organizations and the Guard in general. Errors were pointed out and suggestions made, all of which were received in a spirit of friendliness and with a determination to correct such minor deficiencies as existed.

"In a great many instances officers and non-commissioned officers are not familiar with exact wording of commands of the drill regulations. In consequence thereof, instruction of command suffers to a considerable extent. A more strict compliance with the requirements of drill regulations should be insisted upon. Tone and method of giving commands: Generally speaking, poor. Officers of all line grades should be assembled and properly instructed in giving commands as laid down in drill regulations. Manual of Saber: Very poor. Officers should be required to familiarize themselves in this subject, and if possible assembled for saber drill. Setting-up exercises and bayonet exercises practically no instruction given in these two most important exercises. Squad drill: This most important part of the soldier's military education apparently considered of no importance by over ninety per cent. of the company commanders. Upon joining a company enlisted men appear, almost invariably, to be allowed to immediately drill with the company as a unit and thus fail to receive the instruction most important in the training of a recruit. Squad drills for at least one month should be insisted upon for all recruits.

"Records: Generally speaking, very poorly kept. A uniform system for all organizations should be instituted. Practically no instruction in the nomenclature, care and use of rifle. Woful lack of knowledge as to caliber and range of rifle at present used by the National Guard.

"Quartermaster Sergeant: As a rule, not sufficiently familiar with their position or conscious of the responsibility of their position in safeguarding property issued to the company commander. Invariably addressed as quartermaster, instead of sergeant, by officers and enlisted men of their organizations.

"Lack of promptness in assembly of organizations: Except in a very few cases, the formation for inspection was delayed beyond the hour prescribed by the company commanders.

"Not a single officer of the organizations inspected complied with that portion of G.O. No. 2, A.G.O., State of Iowa, Jan. 28, 1910, relating to heavy marching order. Officers apparently unaware of the requirements of War Department orders on this subject. Officers of two organizations appeared at inspection in service caps instead of service or campaign hats.

"Except in eight organizations, government property not well taken care of. Access to property storerooms permitted to all members of organizations at will. Property permitted to be removed and kept outside of armories. Storerooms should habitually be kept locked, the keys being retained by the company commander and quartermaster sergeant only."

Capt. F. J. McConnell, 11th U.S. Inf., in his report on the inspection of the 53d and 56th Infantry, rates the following organizations as excellent: 3d Detachment, H.C.; 4th Detachment, H.C.; band, 53d Inf.; Cos. C, D and I, 53d Inf.; band, 56th Inf.; Cos. C, G and I, 56th Inf. Those rated very good are: Co. K, 53d Inf.; Cos. A, B, E and H, 56th Inf. Those rated good are the following: Cos. A, B, E, F, G, H and L, 53d Inf.; Cos. L and M, 56th Inf. Fair: Co. F, 56th Inf. Poor: Co. M, 53d Inf., and Co. D, 56th Inf.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

I TOLD YOU SO.—In the General Recruiting Service of the United States Army there are five recruit depots, namely, Columbus Barracks, O.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Fort Logan, Colo.; Fort McDowell, Cal., and Fort Slocum, N.Y. There are nine recruit depot posts, namely, Fort Bliss, Tex.; Fort Douglas, Utah; Fort George Wright, Wash.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Fort Lawton, Wash.; Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Fort Snelling, Minn.; Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and Fort William Henry Harrison, Ind. There are general recruiting stations for the Army in 115 different cities and towns of the United States, and some of these cities have several branch recruiting offices. For complete list, see pages 76 and 77 of the Army List and Directory.

J. H.—The time spent on furlough in the United States while his organization is serving in the Philippines cannot be counted as actual service in the Philippines for the man on home furlough. "Actual service" in the foreign territory prescribed in Par. 133, A.R., counts double toward retirement. For the dates you inquire about address the A.G. office through the channel.

H. J. F. asks: What stations in the Philippine Islands will be held by the different companies of the 9th Infantry recently arrived there? Answer: Address all mail for troops in the Philippines to Manila, P.I. The location of the different companies of the 9th will be noted under our heading of "Stations of Troops in the Philippines" as soon as a new roster is issued. Nevertheless, the first sentence in our answer is to be observed.

C. T. L. asks: Where may I obtain the book entitled "The Sitting Bull's Campaign"—1890-1? Answer: Apply to any bookseller or to the American News Company.

F. W. W. asks: I am on my first enlistment; was corporal for a year and a half, when I resigned so that I could transfer to a different post. In case I re-enlist it is only necessary, in order to draw the bonus, that I am a private on the day of my discharge, is it not? Answer: Yes. Any private soldier, musician or trumpeter, honorably discharged at the termination of his first enlistment period, who re-enlists within three months of the date of said discharge, shall, upon re-enlistment, receive an amount equal to three months' pay at the rate he was receiving at the time of his discharge."

READER asks: In answer to "Subscriber" the Journal, of May 14, quotes proviso of Act of March 3, 1891, which prohibits any retired soldier, sailor or marine receiving a pension, and following this states: "If the soldier dies as a result of wounds or disease incident to the Service the widow will be entitled to \$12 a month." Does the act referred to above (or any other law) allow a widow of an active or retired soldier \$12 a month? Answer: Yes, if the soldier's death is the result of wounds or disease incident to the Service the widow receives \$12 a month pension. The widow of a Civil War soldier or sailor, to be entitled, must have married her soldier or sailor husband prior to June 27, 1890. The widow of a soldier or sailor of a later service than that of the Civil War must have married him during or prior to his military or naval service.

H. B.—The schedule of regiments and dates for 1911 foreign service of Infantry is not yet complete. Your own, the 11th, is expected to go in the latter part of 1911. To transfer from one regiment to another an enlisted man must secure the consent of the C.O. of his own and of the regiment to which he seeks transfer.

CONSTANT READER asks: What action has Congress taken on the bill presented for an appropriation for the loss of personal property by officers and enlisted men in the cyclone in Porto Rico in Aug. 8, 1899? Answer: None.

S. O. G.—To obtain the ornaments of the Army and Navy uniforms, consult the uniform and equipment houses whose advertisements appear in our pages.

SUBSCRIBER.—When a ship goes out of commission the crew is transferred to other ships or stations. Furlough granted to members of the crew does not carry with it travel pay, as transportation is furnished only when traveling in the Government's business or on discharge from the Service. In the latter case only travel pay is allowed from place of discharge to place of enlistment.

A SOLDIER asks: Having made marksman, 304 points, sharpshooter, 94, do I receive sharpshooter pay? Kindly investigate Par. 142 and Par. 345. Answer: If you qualify according to the rules your score, as shown in Par. 214, S.A.F.R., should entitle you to the pay.

A. C. D. asks: Enlisted Feb. 13, 1903; discharged Feb. 15, 1905, for convenience of Government for foreign service; re-enlisted the following day, Feb. 16, 1905; discharged Feb.

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15, 1908; re-enlisted March 14, 1908, and am still in the Service. What enlistment period am I in now, and does Cir. 53, 1909, fit my case? Answer: The decision published in Cir. 53 referred to the case of a man who re-enlisted after the expiration of three months from the date of his discharge from an enlistment that had been terminated for the convenience of the Government a few days before the regular termination of his three-year period. The question at issue was, did he, by virtue of the clause that hereafter "any soldier who receives an honorable discharge for the convenience of the Government after having served more than half of his enlistment shall be considered as having served an enlistment period," come under the benefit of the proviso, "That hereafter any soldier honorably discharged at the termination of his first or any succeeding enlistment period who re-enlists after the expiration of three months shall be regarded as in his second enlistment"? The decision was that the man in question was entitled to re-enlist as of the second period. You entered the second period on your re-enlistment March 14, 1908, and drew a bonus of three months' pay at the rate you were receiving at the time of your discharge of Feb. 15, 1908.

H. J. N. asks: If a soldier dies in the line of duty does his widow get \$12 per month pension and \$2 for each minor child? Answer: Not unless his death was caused by his service. She will, however, receive upon his death from wounds or disease not the result of his own misconduct an amount equal to six months' pay at the rate received at the date of his death, less \$35 reserved for expense of interment.

L. L. P.—On discharge of a soldier he is given travel pay to the place of his muster into the Service, not to the place of application for enlistment.

J. C. M.—For the purpose of retirement after thirty years' service, all service in Army, Navy and Marine Corps counts, and need not be continuous. If you had ten years' total service prior to Dec. 3, 1894, and have been continuously in service since the latter date, with two years six months of that time in foreign territory, you would be able to retire two years and six months before Dec. 3, 1914, which would be June 3, 1912.

C. L. asks: I will be discharged May 3, 1911. Can I re-enlist in the Hospital Corps, for the purpose of going to Alaska with the 16th Infantry? Answer: If there are any vacancies and your C.O. is willing; apply through the channel.

CONSTANT READER asks: Has there been any appropriation made to meet the claims of officers and enlisted men of the Army who lost personal property in the Porto Rico hurricane in August, 1899? Answer: No.

G. B. W. asks: Did the New York State Legislature ever pass any law, paying to its Volunteer troops a bounty on being mustered out from Federal service, to equal the difference (\$0.73) per day, between state pay before being mustered and Federal pay after muster into Federal Service, from date of being mustered into until date of being mustered out from Federal Service? If such provisions ever were made by the state Legislature as a gratuity to its Volunteers, kindly let me know the name of the law and the date it was passed, and if such gratuity bounty ever was paid to any troops on being mustered out? Answer: The Legislature of New York has never passed any bill to pay a bounty of any amount to Volunteers. There were bounty laws passed by the Legislature during the War of the Rebellion, but none since.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., May 20, 1910. Lieut. G. V. Heidt left Thursday for a month's leave with relatives in Georgia before reporting as recruiting officer at New Haven, Conn.

A meeting of the officers of the 10th Infantry was held Tuesday afternoon to organize an Officers' Club, which will include the running of a general mess. Major Frier, Captain Breckinridge and Lieutenant Lewis were appointed to draw up the by-laws; Major Van Vliet, Captain Heidt and Lieutenant Fitzmaurice to prepare rooms in the bachelor building, and the club was in full running order Wednesday evening.

Capt. John McA. Webster, retired, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. H. A. Greene on Thursday. He is on duty at the Indian agency in the state of Washington. Capt. Jack Hayes was here Friday inspecting the commissary department. Mr. Stewart Van Vliet was at home for a few days and left on Tuesday for his ranch in New Mexico. Capt. R. E. Ingram spent a short leave in Jeffersonville and Louisville during the week as the guest of Captain Cabell, Q.M. Dept.

The hop given by the young ladies of the post on Friday was a great success. From the dressing room the ladies all emerged in pink dominoes, much to the surprise of the men, and all wore black masks in celebration of Black Friday, the 13th.

Lieut. A. D. Cummings left Saturday for Fort Leavenworth in charge of military convicts. Capt. James F. Hall, Med. Corps, on duty at headquarters of the Department, arrived Sunday to hold an examination for candidates for the Medical Corps. Capt. Robert M. Blanchard, Med. Corps, arrived Sunday for duty until the return of Major P. C. Fauntleroy next week. Col. and Mrs. G. R. Cecil entertained with a home dinner Tuesday in honor of Captain Hall, who, with Colonel Cecil, served at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, in 1907. Lieut. William F. Harrell, recently promoted and assigned to the 10th, arrived Sunday for duty with Co. F. Vice Lieutenant Heidt, who goes on detached service. Chaplain John A. Ferry delivered a very interesting lecture before 1,600 students at the Shortridge High School on Wednesday on "The American Soldier." The Chaplain was enthusiastically received and his talk was much appreciated. A runaway team caused a great deal of excitement on

The RIGHT Kind

We have been advised that the various government military posts will be very glad to add our "White House" Coffee to the menu of the mess if it is called for. The West Point exchange, and some others already have it. You can get it at your own, on request, if we have not been misinformed. In any event, any officer of the Army or Navy may receive a sample, free of expense, for experimental test, if he will write to our nearest address.



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BOSTON

Mrs. Miller arrived May 7 to join her husband, Dr. Miller. Lieut. E. C. Wells, who has been quite ill, has recovered sufficiently to attend to his duties. Mrs. Habberger is visiting in Denver and at Fort D. A. Russell.

Capt. and Mrs. Barnum entertained at cards for Miss Thomas on May 10. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Carson, Misses Farnum, Collins and Thomas, Captain King, Lieutenants Edmunds, Davis and Henry. Col. and Mrs. Kingsbury entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Barnum, Lieut. and Mrs. Holliday, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Halliday, Major Ripley and Captain Cowin. Lieut. and Mrs. Carson gave a dinner Wednesday in honor of Miss Thomas. The guests included Lieut. and Mrs. White, Misses Farnum and Collins, Captain McNally and King, Lieutenants Davis and Henry and Dr. Stanclift.

Mrs. Stockle and Miss Latrobe left May 7 for a tour in South Dakota. They visited the Pine Ridge Agency and many other points of interest and returned May 12. Lieut. J. L. Collins is recovering from an operation for appendicitis and is expected to return May 15.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., May 16, 1910.

Lieut. and Mrs. L. H. McKinlay entertained at bridge on Thursday evening, their guests numbering twenty-four. The prizes were won by Lieut. and Mrs. Bishop and Major Shook and Miss Slade. Mrs. Shook, accompanied by her sister, Miss Slade, and her two young daughters, arrived last week from her home in Des Moines, Ia. Mr. and Mrs. Brown, of San Francisco, are visiting their son and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Hotz, Coast Art, Corps.

On Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Shepard entertained at a dinner for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Andrus, Major and Mrs. Shook, Lieut. and Mrs. Butler, Miss Slade and Lieutenant Williams. On Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor entertained Miss Baker, Miss Pratt, Mr. Baker and Mr. Tompkins, of Denver, at dinner. The regular monthly hop was held on Friday, May 6, and was well attended. Among the town guests were Mr. and Miss Coors, Mr. and Miss Baker, Mrs. and Miss Balcom, Mr. Barry and Mr. Tompkins. Last week Miss Baker entertained the ladies of the garrison at bridge, the prizes being won by Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. Butler and Mrs. Bishop.

Major L. S. McCormick, I.G. Dept., was in the post for a week, and while here was the guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. P. Andrus. Master Daniel Brigham, son of Mrs. Chase, entertained at a birthday party for all the children of the post on Saturday, May 7. Games were played and later refreshments served.

This morning all were surprised to find the ground covered with snow and parade will be impossible this afternoon, as the ground is wet, from the snow having all melted.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., May 18, 1910.

The reception at the Army and Navy Club Saturday evening was a brilliant and beautiful affair. The spacious rooms were elaborately decorated with palms, hawthorn branches and gracefully draped flags. Hundreds of invitations were sent out to officers and ladies of the bay posts and nearby Navy stations and many prominent San Franciscans. The guests were received by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. O. G. Woodward, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Nat P. Phister, Col. and Mrs. A. S. V. Davis, Lieut. Col. John C. W. Brooks, assisted by the officers of the club, who included Capt. Frederick W. Stopford, Capt. H. Seager, Capt. John C. Berry, Lieut. Fred T. Cruise, Captain McGee, Lieut. Comdr. A. A. Pratt, Col. W. W. King, Surg. F. E. McQuilkin, Gen. James F. Smith, Capt. Q. Ashburn, Col. Horace Wilson, Capt. Thomas Q. Ashburn.

This afternoon Mrs. Benjamin Wade entertains a number of the ladies at an informal tea at her quarters in the west cantonment. Lieut. Paul Ward Beck, Signal Corps, will explain in detail the advanced work of the Army in wireless telegraph transmission, with the aid of kites and aeroplanes and the latest type of air chart now possessed by Uncle Sam's forces, at the three-day exhibition the Pacific Aero Club will give in the auditorium, beginning to-morrow. Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn has returned after spending a month at the Vendome in San José. During her stay the Misses Morrison gave a tea in her honor. Capt. Murray Baldwin arrived a few days ago.

The hop last Wednesday was most delightful, although the attendance was smaller than usual, as a number of the town

girls are leaving for the summer. Among the hop suppers given was one by Miss Ruth Brooks for Lieut. and Mrs. Crissey, Lieutenant Powers, U.S.M.C., Lieut. and Mrs. Prince, Lieutenant Councilman, Mrs. Kullman, Miss Della Jones, Lieutenant Ward, of Mason, and Mr. Stewart. Lieut. W. C. Powers, U.S.M.C., was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Crissey on Wednesday evening. Miss Bottoms, of Fort Barry, was the guest of Miss Jones on Thursday. On Sunday Captain Langdon, Miss Florence Dunham, Lieut. and Mrs. Neal, Lieut. and Mrs. Naylor, Lieutenants Cruse and Burns left for their new station at Fort Sill. Lieut. W. C. Potter, 1st F.A., entertained a number of friends at a hop supper at his quarters during the intermission of the dance on Wednesday.

Lieutenant Furnival and his mother have moved to the "Bend of the Road." Mrs. Roberts, wife of Capt. Charles D. Roberts, 7th Inf., has recently returned from the Philippines, and last week was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Chubb. Col. and Mrs. Shaw, 1st Cav., are away on leave. Major and Mrs. John W. Beckman and Miss Marjorie left on Friday for Boston, to be present at the graduating exercises of Mr. John Buckman at the Boston Tech. He will return with his parents to Fort Baker.

Batteries A and B, 5th F.A., arrived from the Philippines on Thursday and are now quartered in the barracks formerly occupied by the 1st Battery. The question of the adoption of a rolling field kitchen for the use of the Army has been under consideration for several days by a board composed of Capt. Francis J. Koester, William Elliott and Frederick W. Stopford, Troop A, 1st Cav., Capt. Edmund S. Wright commanding, left on Saturday for its summer station in Sequoia Park.

Mrs. L. Worthington Moseley was hostess at an informal luncheon this week. Mrs. T. B. Steele entertained at bridge and tea.

A PLEASING DESSERT

always wins favor for the housekeeper. The many possibilities of Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Milk (unsweetened) make it a boon to the woman who wishes to provide these delicacies for her family with convenience and economy. Dilute Peerless Milk to desired richness and use same as fresh milk or cream.

THE ARMY.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the stations of the Army this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our last issue, pages 1150 and 1151.

THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to May 24. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles J. Badger.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Walter McLean. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) Comdr. William S. Sims. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Fullam.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Samuel P. Comly, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Comly.) Capt. William L. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas D. Griffin. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, Commander.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Vreeland.) Capt. James H. Glennon. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher.

Arrived May 23 at Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

Send mail for the auxiliaries of the Atlantic Fleet in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. George F. Cooper. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Harry Phelps. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Velney O. Chase. Arrived May 17 at Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Josiah S. McKean. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Third Division.

MINORDO, G., 5 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George M. Baum. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

PARAGUA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Matt H. Signor. Cruising in the waters of the Philippine Islands.

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FATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. George Pickrell. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Orie W. Fowler. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, Commander-in-Chief.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, Commander.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Harber.) Capt. Henry T. Mayo. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Valentine S. Nelson.

At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond.

At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles C. Rogers.

At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, Commander.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Barry.) Capt. John M. Orchard. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James C. Gillmore.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

ASIAtic FLEET.

Rear Admiral John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hubbard.) Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At Shanghai, China.

Upon the arrival of the New York on the Asiatic Station, the Charleston will be relieved as flagship of the Asiatic Fleet, and will proceed to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to be placed out of commission.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John D. McDonald.

At Cavite, P.I. The Chattanooga is under orders to proceed to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At Cavite, P.I. The Cleveland is under orders to proceed to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission.

NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roger Welles. At Hankow, China.

Second Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Joe R. Morrison. Arrived May 23 at Hong Kong, China.

HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Reuben O. Bitler. At Hankow, China.

SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Nelson H. Goss. At Hankow, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy C. Smith. At Hankow, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Salisbury. Arrived May 23 at Hong Kong, China.

Third Division.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Lieut. Frederick J. Horne. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Tugs.

PISCATUAQUA. Btsn. Thomas L. McKenna. At Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK. Btsn. William E. O'Connel. At Cavite, P.I.

NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

Comdr. George R. Clark, Commander.

The following is the itinerary of the Squadron for the summer practice cruise with the midshipmen from the Naval Academy:

Leave Annapolis June 6, arrive Hampton Roads June 7;

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Cleanliness of the Mouth and Teeth

Is a lesson every soldier in Uncle Sam's Army must learn. Without good teeth, there cannot be thorough mastication, without thorough mastication there cannot be perfect digestion, without perfect digestion there cannot be proper assimilation, without proper assimilation there cannot be proper nutrition, without proper nutrition there cannot be health. Without SOZODONT Tooth Powder, the Road to good teeth is dangerous and full of obstacles and leads to almost certain misfortune.

SOZODONT is a healthful tonic to the teeth.

Sold at every Commissary Store and Post Exchange.

Leave June 9, arrive Plymouth, England, June 23; leave June 20, arrive Marseille July 8; leave July 15, arrive Gibraltar July 18; leave July 23, arrive Madeira July 26; leave Aug. 2, arrive Azores Aug. 5; leave Aug. 12, arrive Solomon's Island Aug. 28; leave Aug. 28, arrive Annapolis Aug. 29.

After leaving Hampton Roads the mail address of the vessels of the Squadron will be in care of the Postmaster, N.Y. city. MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Comdr. Edward H. Durell. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Comdr. William H. G. Bullard. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail for the vessels of this squadron in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

The following is the itinerary of the Special Service Squadron: May 19-31, in the vicinity of Buenos Aires, Argentina; June 1-10, at Montevideo, Uruguay; June 14-28, at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The South Dakota will return to the Pacific from Buenos Aires; July 10-16, at Culebra, West Indies July 21; arrive Hampton Roads, Va. MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Staunton.) Capt. John G. Quinby. Arrived May 15 at Bahia Blanca, Argentine. NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Boush. At Bahia Blanca, Argentine. SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James T. Smith. At Bahia Blanca, Argentine. TENNESSEE, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. At Bahia Blanca, Argentine. CHESTER (scout cruiser). Comdr. William R. Shoemaker. Arrived May 19 at Buenos Aires, Argentine.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AJAX (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Clarence S. Williams. Arrived May 19 at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there. The Albany will leave Bremerton about Aug. 1 for the Asiatic Station. ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whittier master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. William B. Fletcher. Sailed May 18 from St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, for Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va. BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. Arrived May 23 at Lambert Point, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. Arrived May 23 at Newport News, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John L. Sticht. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. Is in reserve. CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Btsn. James Dowling. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

Philippine Fibre PORCH Furniture

Light Green Color

We show two pieces here, an arm chair at \$3.50, and a rocker, at \$3.00. We also have a settee of the same style, at \$6.25, as well as other pattern chairs, all specially designed for porch, bungalow, den or lawn. We solicit orders for these desirable pieces under our guarantee to you or refund your money. Our prices are lower than are usually asked, as we buy direct from manufacturers and eliminate all middlemen. We buy in large lots, for our own use and carry large stocks, which make daily in consequence of our large sales.

We are extensive dealers in FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS for every room in the house. Our large general catalogue has about 60 large pages devoted to descriptions, prices and pictures of all kinds of furniture. We ask the privilege of sending you a copy of the big Catalogue if you have not already sent for and received one.

You will find our prices on everything you use, eat and wear considerably lower than you are accustomed to pay, which is the direct result of our business methods. We sell the newest patterns and standard qualities, and ship our goods all around the world.

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"I write to tell you how thankful I am for the wonderful Cuticura Remedies. My little niece had eczema for five years and when her mother died I took care of the child. It was all over her face and body, also on her head. She scratched so that she could not sleep nights. I used Cuticura Soap to wash her with and then applied Cuticura Ointment. I did not use quite half the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, together with Cuticura Resolvent, when you could see a change and they cured her nicely. Now she is eleven years old and has never been bothered with eczema since. My friends think it is just great the way the baby was cured by Cuticura. She was taken with eczema when two years old. She was covered with big sores and her mother had all the best doctors and tried all kinds of salves and medicines without effect until we used Cuticura Remedies. Mrs. H. Kiernan, 668 Quincy St., Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 27, 1909."

May 18 at Gardiners Bay, Long Island Sound. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. Sailed May 22 from San Francisco, Cal., for the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, G. Lieut. Allen Buchanan. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st O.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Augustus F. Fechtelier. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

TECMUSHE (tug). Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hosgland. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Tonopah has been assigned to the New Jersey Naval Militia.

TRITON (tug). Chief Btsn. August Ohmsen. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNOAS (tug). Btsn. Peter Emery. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Portsmouth, Va.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain, master. Arrived May 23 at Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESTITUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. Sailed May 16 from San Francisco, Cal., for Corinto, Nicaragua, to relieve the Princeton. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Arrived May 23 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING (gunboat). Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there. When ready for sea the Wheeling will proceed, in company with the Petrel, to the Atlantic Coast of the United States via the Suez Canal.

WINSLOW (torpedo-boat). In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Ben W. Hodges. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Wisconsin has been ordered placed in reserve at Portsmouth.

WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. William D. MacDougall. Arrived May 20 at Sandusky, Ohio. Send mail to Erie, Pa.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Victor Blue. Arrived May 21 at San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. George W. Williams, Commander. DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Paul Foley. Arrived May 22 at Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Seventh Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. George O. Day, Commander. Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day. Arrived May 23 at Provincetown, Mass.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. Arrived May 21 at Boston, Mass.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John McO. Luby. Arrived May 22 at Provincetown, Mass.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. Arrived May 22 at Provincetown, Mass.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John S. Dodridge. Arrived May 23 at Provincetown, Mass.

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Now note specially:—In 2 hours, three or four blends showed a most disgusting sediment, in 24 hours, all but two were so filled with a frogspawn-like sediment as to be nauseating at least to sight; in 48 hours the Ballardvale Blend alone was absolutely clear and bright.

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First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Frederick V. McNair, Commander.

Send mail for the boats of this division to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

CUTTLEFISH (submarine). (Flagboat). Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

TARANTULA (submarine). Ensign Theodore G. Elyson. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

VIPER (submarine). Ensign Alfred H. Miles. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Donald G. Bingham, Commander.

Send mail for the boats of this division to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

GRAYLING (submarine). (Flagboat). Lieut. Donald G. Bingham. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

BONITA (submarine). Ensign Sloan Danenhower. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

NARWHAL (submarine). Lieut. Julius C. Townsend. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

SNAPPER (submarine). Lieut. Chester Nimitz. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

STINGRAY (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

TARPOON (submarine). Lieut. Prentiss P. Bassett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

CASTOR (tender). 9 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

SEVERN (tender). Arrived May 17 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis O. Richardson, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: **Pacific Station**, via San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John G. Church, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. John G. Church. At San Diego, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HULL (destroyer). Ensign Harold Jones. At San Diego, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Ensign Randolph P. Scudder. At San Diego, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Frank McCommon, Commander.

PERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Frank McCommon. At San Diego, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Ensign Earl R. Shipp. At San Diego, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. At San Diego, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Ensign William T. Lightle. At San Diego, Cal.

Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.

ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Sylvester H. Lawton, Jr. At San Diego, Cal.

GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Ross S. Culp. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden, Commander.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign James P. Olding. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PIKE (submarine). (Flagboat). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ASIA T TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: **Asiatic Station**, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Ensign Edmund S. Root, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). Ensign Frank J. Fletcher. At Cavite, P.I.

BALTIMORE (destroyer). Ensign Edmund S. Root. At Cavite, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Ensign Lloyd W. Townsend. At Cavite, P.I.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign Laurance N. McNair. At Cavite, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign Carroll S. Graves. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

ADDER (submarine). Ensign James B. Howell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

MOCASSIN (submarine). Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

POPOVICH (submarine). Midshipman James C. Van de Carr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

SHARK (submarine). Ensign Henry M. Jensen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MOHICAN (tender). Ensign Arthur W. Sears. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Destroyers: Worden and Macdonough. **Torpedoboots**: Bailey, Barneby, Biddle, Blakely, Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Dupont, Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Porter, Rodger, Shubrick, Stringham, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey, Wilkes and De Long. **Submarine**: Plunger. The old cruiser Atlanta is used as a barracks for the men of the division.

Fish Commission Steamers.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. At San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK. Chief Btzn. William Martin. At Gloucester, N.J. Address there.

Receiving and Station Ships.

ALLIANCE (station and storeship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles A. Brand. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ANNAPOULIS (station ship). Capt. John F. Parker, retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CONSTITUTION (stationary training ship). Comdr. Patrick W. Hourigan. At the training station, Newport, R.I.

Address there. The Boxer, Reina Mercedes and Cumberland are auxiliaries to the Constitution.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. John Hood. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. Edmund B. Underwood. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Manila is an auxiliary to the Independence.

LANCASTER (receiving ship). Comdr. John L. Purcell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEWARK (station ship). Capt. Edward E. Wright. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Comdr. Guy W. Brown. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the Pensacola.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Levi C. Bertollette. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

SOUTHERY (receiving ship). Chief Btzn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bissett. At the naval station, Guam. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

TEXAS (receiving ship). Comdr. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WABASH (receiving ship). Capt. James M. Helm. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STATE TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical schoolship). At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue.

RANGER (Massachusetts nautical schoolship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. At Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House, Boston, Mass.

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TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla. Active, Mare Island, Cal. Pontiac, New York. Potowmack, Boston, Mass. Powhatan, New York. Rapido, Cavite, P.I. Rocket, Norfolk, Va. Samoset, Philadelphia, Pa. Sebag, Charleston, S.C. Sioux, Boston, Mass. Sotyomo, Bremerton, Wash. Standish, Annapolis, Md. Tecumseh, Washington, D.C. Traffic, New York. Triton, Washington, D.O. Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal. Uncas, Norfolk, Va. Vigilant, Yerba Buena, Cal. Wabana, Pensacola, Fla. Wahneta, Norfolk, Va.

LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Abarenda, at Norfolk. Kentucky, at Norfolk, Va.

Aileen, at New York. Lebanon, at Norfolk, Va.

Alabama, at New York. McKee, at Newport, R.I.

Maine, at Portsmouth, N.H. Manly, at Annapolis, Md.

Marblehead, at Mare Island. Miantonomoh, at Philadelphia.

Milwaukee, at Puget Sound. Minneapolis, at Philadelphia.

Monadnock, at Cavite.

Morris, at Newport, R.I.

Ohio, at New York. Oregon, at Puget Sound.

Pampanga, at Cavite. Panay, at Cavite.

Concord, at Bremerton. Quiros, at Cavite.

Denver, at Mare Island, Cal. Raleigh, at Mare Island.

Restless, at Newport, R.I.

San Francisco, at Norfolk.

Ecano, at Cavite.

Fox, at Mare Island, Cal. Stiletto, at Newport.

Galveston, at Bremerton, Wash. Sterling, at Portsmouth, N.H.

General Alva, at Cavite. St. Louis, at Puget Sound.

Gwin, at Newport.

Holland, at Norfolk.

Tallahassee, at Norfolk.

Illinois, at Boston, Mass.

Terror, at Philadelphia.

Iroquois, at Mare Island, Cal.

Yankee, at New Bedford.

Kearsarge, at Philadelphia.

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Stranger, New Orleans, La.

Granite State, New York city.

Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.

Vixen, Camden, N.J.

Wasp, New York city.

Isla de Cuba, at Baltimore.

Isla de Luzon, New Orleans, La.

Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser);

P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); O.C.

(converted cruiser).

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